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Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
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The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
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WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 242 BOMBAY MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

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Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
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Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via. Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

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AND
BRITISH INDIA.
COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Oct.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	..	7,622
1st Nov.	DONGOLA ..	MOREA*	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	..	16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
29th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
27th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
1925			
3rd Jan	CALEDONIA ..	..	7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
17th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	..	16,227
24th ,,	DEVANHA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x...	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	..	7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA@	Extra Steamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	..	16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..	..	15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	..	11,430
2nd May	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,385
9th ,,	CHINA ..	..	7,952
16th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA ..	..	7,622
30th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62	£ 60 & 156
Second ,,	,, 52	,, 48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS,
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
31st Oct.	MORVADA ..	8,193
15th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th ,,	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
1925.		
1st Jan.	BOYNE ..	6,607
22rd ,,	NARINGA ..	6,607
19th Feb	MORVADA ..	8,193
5th March	MANDALA ..	8,246
19th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441
2nd April	MOOASA ..	8,986
16th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965
30th ,,	MASULA*	7,261

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA.
11th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MONGOLIA.
9th Dec.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOLDAVIA.
1925			
6th Jan.	SARDINIA	6,684	MOOLTAN.
3rd Feb.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	MALOJA.
17th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	KHYBER.
17th Mar.	SARDINIA	6,684	CATHAY.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers	Destination.
13th Oct ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar 10 a. m.
15th ,, ..	KARAGOLA ..	East & S Africa.
15th ,, ..	BANDRA ..	Busreh via. Karachi. & P. Gulf Ports 9 a. m.
17th ,, ..	VASNA ..	Busreh via. Karach
18th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
25th Oct.	HYMETTUS	Melbourne & Sydney via Colombo

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Sado Maru.	K. Horikawa.	5898	5th Oct.	15th Oct
Tokushima Maru.	K. Kamiyama	5976	20 th Oct.	31st ,,
*Tamba Maru.	Fujisawa	594	28th ,,	11th Nov

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Bomby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone —20279 Telegrams — "YUSEN"

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,37,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS:
SIR NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.,
N. M. MURRAY.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.
MANAGER:
S. A. H. SITWELL
BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Jubbulpore
Agra	Jullundur
Ahmedabad	Kasauli
Ahmedabad City	Khandwa
Ahmednagar	Kumbakonum
Ajmer	Karachi
Akola	Katni
Akyab	Lahore
Allahabad	Larkana
Alleppey	Lucknow
Ambala	Ludhiana
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Lyallpur
Amraoti	Madras (Mount Road)
Amritsar	Madura
Bangalore	Mandalay
Bareilly	Mangalore
Bassein	Masulipatam
Bellary	Meerut
Benares	Moulmein
Berhampore	Mooltan
Bezwada	Moradabad
Bhopal	Murree
Bombay (Byculla)	Mussoorie
Bombay (Mandvi)	Muzaffarpur
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muttra
Broach	Myingyan
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Mymensingh
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nadiad
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nandyal
Calicut	Nagpore
Cawnpore	Naini tal
Chittagong	Narayangunge
Chanda	Nasik
Chandpore	Nagapatam
Coconada	Nellore
Cochin	Nowshera
Coimbatore	Ootacamund
Colombo	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Cuttack	Patna
Darjeeling	Peshawar
Delhi	Peshawar City (Sub-Agency)
Dalhousie	Poona
Dhanbad	Poona City
Dhulia	Quetta
Dibrugarh	Rajahmundry
Erode	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Ferozepore	Rangoon
Farrukhabad	Rangpur
Fyzabad	Rawalpindi
Gorakhpur	Saharanpur
Godhra	Salem
Gujranwala	Sargodha
Guntur	Secunderabad
Gwalior	Serajgunge
Hathras	Sholapur
Hubli	Sialkot
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Simla
Hyderabad (Sind)	Srinagar
Indore	Sukkur
Jaipur	Surat
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tellicherry
Jalpaiguri	Tinnevelly
Jamshedpur	Trichinopoly
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Trivandrum
	Tuticorin
	Ujjain
	Vellore
	Viramgam
	Vizianagram
	Vizagapatam
	Yeotmal

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
E. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24	...	30,17,785
Reserve Fund	.....	23,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa City	Hyderabad	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa Cant.	(Sind)	
Bombay	Jammudur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar Cantt.
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Simla
Hafizabad	Multan City	Srinagar

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

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LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
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A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1236.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
For Agents.
Guaranteed Reversionery Bonus Rs. 60/- for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager
DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.
The best terms for Policyholders.
The best terms for Agents.
WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab.
Apply for all particulars to Head Office Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD. LAHORE.
A SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1923.
A RECORD OF SPLENDID PROGRESS.

	Rs.
1. Proposals for Insurance received during the year	66,00,000
2. Policies actually issued during the year	50,50,000
3. Annual income exceeds	12,00,000
4. Effective policy business up to 31-12-23	2,00,00,000
5. Accumulated Fund	50,00,000
6. Claims paid about	38,00,000

INSURANCE UNDER ALL UP-TO-DATE SCHEMES.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED ALL OVER INDIA.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Chief Agents for Karnatak and Goa:
Messrs. DUTT & CO.,
Shree Dutt Bhawan, Karwar, North Kanara.
Manager:
K. C. VIDYARTHI

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.
CALCUTTA.
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION.—(as at 30-4-22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium (the highest bonus declaration by any Indian office in recent years), and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS :— Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS :— LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms.
MANAGEMENT :— DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful business men without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:— LOWEST consistent with safety.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N. DATTA,
Actg. Manager
Bombay Branch.
94, Medows Street
BOMBAY

THE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM
LODGING AND BOARDING
HINDOOS AND STUDENTS
Chaubal's Building, Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

A DILEMMA
you may not have directly bought our "Atank Nigrah" Pills, but still you may have used them and got benefit. This would seem to you A DILEMMA
But
It is true; as many doctors and Vaidyas buy our preparations and resell them as their own.
"Atank Nigrah" Pills are a capital cure for mental and nervous diseases
32 pills cost a Rupee.
Bombay Office.
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS
WE SUPPLY
DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Rs. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST,
BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegrams GUNDISAN. Telephone No. 42118.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

AMRUTANJAN
Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chiblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAIN.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Stationery, Drawing and Painting Materials.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, Etc.
Rubber Stamp Makers
Price List on Application

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES
why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box / No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" ' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT and two CLERKS with knowledge of office routine work. Only experienced hands need apply with two annas stamps to STAR & CO., DELHI.
A R126

WANTED—Two ACCOUNTS CLERKS with good handwriting and excellent references. Apply Box No. 429, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20893

WANTED—Promptly a B.A. or B.Sc., (physics-chemistry) to teach science from 10-30 to 5. See personally at once—S. R. MEWADA, Bhuleshwar, Anant Wadi, Madanji Building, third floor, Post 2.

WANTED—A well-experienced WELDER on Electric and Acetylene work by a well-known firm in Bombay. Good prospects for clever man. Apply Box No. 532, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R188

WANTED by well established European Mill Store Firm, a well educated Hindoo Salesman for Ahmedabad. Applicant must permanently reside in Ahmedabad and must be acquainted with all Mills. Technical knowledge of weaving trade essential. Good salary for a suitable man. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 524, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20883

WANTED—A COMPETENT MANAGER with sound practical experience of SALES organisation for our Leather and Oil Cloth Department. An European thoroughly conversant with the Indian markets preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Please apply BY LETTER ONLY enclosing testimonials and stating age, nationality, minimum salary expected, etc. to THE DHARAMSI MORARJI WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD., Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A 20898

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET in Oriental Buildings, Second Floor, West side, a Room of 778 sq. ft. area with windows to South and West. Airy and central. Apply to the MANAGER, ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
C 20865

TO LET—One spacious OFFICE ROOM on the 2nd floor with all conveniences in the Central Bank Building. Apply CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Esplanade Road.
C R179

FLAT GROUNDFLOOR in Ebrahim Villa, corner Souter and Motlibai Streets, Byculla Drawing, Dining, 4 Bedrooms, etc., Rent Rs. 135, also garage. Apply ISMAIL A. H. MOOSA, LTD., Badri Buildings, opposite Crawford Market.
C R181

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—One COMPLETE FLOOR with 10 or 12 large rooms for a well established Vegetarian Boarding and Lodging House. Must be in Girgaon. Apply Box No. 427, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D 20891

HOTELS

GOVINDJI'S MATHERAN ROYAL HINDU HOTEL is now OPEN. Charges as usual.
R174

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JEWELLERS LTD.

—JUST LANDED—

A FINE CONSIGNMENT OF

CHINESE CARVED IVORY NECKLACES

TREASURE HOUSE
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BEST Donegal Tweeds of Soft Natural Wool. Rs. 12 per suit length; Rs. 9 per Coat length; Real Kashmir Embroidered Silk Blouse-piece Rs. 11-4; Silk Embroidered Leather Vanity Bag Rs. 2-8; Hand-picked Fresh Saffron Rs. 2-12 per tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, KASHMIR.
T R107

HIMALAYAN PRODUCTS.—Asafœtida from Re. 1 to Rs. 13/8 per lb. Pure Himalayan Honey Rs. 12. Simla Jams Rs. 1-8 per doz. tins each one lb. Musk, Amber Grochanam, Pachakarpuram, Saffron, Sabijji etc. Numerous Testimonials. HIMALAYA STORES, KASAULI HILLS.
T R186

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop,

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	... Rs. 3 8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

FOR SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
FOR MERCHANTS AND ENGINEERS.

SECOND-HAND BUT IN SOUND CONDITION.

ENGINES, Boiler, Pedestals, Shaftings, Pulleys, (both rope belt) Beams, Girders, Brasses, Lathes, Drilling Machine, Spanners, Pipes, Bends, Elbows, Tees, Chain Blocks, Cotton Presses, Grass Presses, Rams, Hand Trucks, Scrap Iron, Corrugated godown doors, Ropes, etc., etc.
For inspection apply Box No. 523, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R169

HIRDA SALE OF KOLHAPUR STATE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Annual Auction Sale of Hirda (Myrabolans) for the year 1924-25 will be held before His Highness Shriman Chhatrapati Maharaj Saheb, G.C.I.E., of Kolhapur on 20th October, 1924, at 2 p.m. in the old Palace at Kolhapur.
Conditions of sale and other information connected with the sale can be had from the undersigned on application.
CHIEF FOREST OFFICER, Kolhapur.
3-9-1924. R65

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for a temporary post of an OVERSEER on Conduit Works for about a period of one year. Salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 175 p.m. according to qualifications plus Rs. 30 conveyance allowance, unfurnished quarters provided. Applicants should hold an Overseer's Certificate from a recognised Engineering College and have had at least six years' experience on important constructional works. They must be thoroughly competent in the use of the theodolite and Level and be conversant with the Public Works Department system of measurements and works certificate. Applications in candidate's own handwriting, with copies of testimonials to be forwarded not later than 24th October 1924 to the CHIEF ENGINEER, Karachi Municipality.
20906

NOTICE

WANTED—An ASSISTANT ENGINEER on Rs. 250—25—350 plus Rs. 50 conveyance allowance per month. Only B.E.'s or L.C.E.'s should apply with testimonials stating age and experience, if any. A candidate having experience of Drainage and Water Supply Works will be preferred.
Wanted also two qualified SURVEYORS on Rs. 100 to 120 plus Rs. 7 Cycle allowance per month. Candidates with the necessary qualifications of a Surveyor should apply with testimonials stating age and experience, if any.
The applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 1st November, 1924.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad,
Dated 9th October, 1924.
20904

THE BHARAT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9/19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 25th October, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account made up to 31st March, 1924.
2—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3—To appoint Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his/their remuneration.
4—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 16th day of October, to FRIDAY, the 31st day of October, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PURSHOTAM GOVINDJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 10th October, 1924.
20905

THE LAKSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees One hundred and fifty per share (free of Income Tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1924, has been declared and will be paid on and after MONDAY, 13th October, 1924, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Wallace Street, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.) on production of Share Certificates to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders at the close of business on the 30th September, 1924.
The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 1st October to 4th October, 1924 both days inclusive.

On behalf, of
The Lakshmi Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,
For The Bombay Company, Limited,
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director.

Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 24th September, 1924.
20759

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Sixty per share (free of Income Tax) on the Ordinary Shares for the Year ending 31st December, 1924, has been declared and will be paid on and after 13th October, 1924, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9, Wallace Street, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.) on production of Share Certificates to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders at the close of business on the 30th September 1924.
The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 1st October to 4th October, 1924, both days inclusive.

On behalf of,
The Vishnu Cotton Mill Limited,
For The Bombay Company Limited,
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director.

Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 24th September, 1924.
20758

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders held at the Registered Office of the Company on the 16th September, 1924, a dividend on Ordinary Shares at Rs. 4 per share (free of Income Tax) for the year ending 31st March, 1924, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY, the 14th October, 1924, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.) excluding Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays, to the Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on 16th September 1924, to whom the dividend warrants will be posted to the address registered with the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. MACDONALD & Co.,
Agents.

Laxmi Building,
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay, 4th October, 1924.
20840

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that on and from 15th October, 1924, the temporary local trains now leaving Savar Kundla at 6-0 arriving at Dhasa Junction at 8-45 and leaving Dhasa Junction at 16-50 and arriving at Savar Kundla at 18-30 will be cancelled and Nos. 22 Up and 19 Down Mixed trains will be re-introduced between Mahuva and Dhasa Junction and run to the following timings.

NO. 22 UP MIXED.

Mahuva	..... Dep.	11	0
Dhasa Junction	..... arr.	18	0

NO. 19 DOWN MIXED.

Dhasa Junction	..... Dep.	2	0
Mahuva	..... Arr.	9	5

S. R. IYER,
Traffic Superintendent.
Bhavnagar Para dated 4th October 1924.
20909

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF AHMEDABAD.
Civil Misc. Application No. 134 of 1924.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT NO. VII OF 1913.
AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE VIRAMGAM SPG. AND MFG. CO., LTD.

IN the above matter, the Court having appointed the undersigned to invite Schemes for the reconstruction of the above-named Viramgam Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, this public notice is hereby given in pursuance of the directions of the Court:—

1. Those who intend to propose schemes of reconstruction of the above-named Company should submit the same per registered post A.D. to the undersigned with five typed copies thereof so as to reach the undersigned on or before 24-10-1924.
2. Those who have submitted their schemes on or before the aforesaid date or their representatives should see the undersigned at his office in Panchbhaini Pole Building No. 1933 at 12 noon on 26-10-1924 for perusing and discussing all the schemes submitted to the undersigned in order that they may be able to make any modifications in their own schemes if they choose to do so.
3. Those who want to make any modifications in their schemes should submit their modified schemes with five typed copies thereof to the undersigned per registered post A.D. so as to reach him on or before the 31st day of October 1924.
4. Those who have submitted their schemes are required to deposit into the District Court security of Rupees five lakhs either by depositing cash amount or Government Paper or other recognised security on 4th November, 1924, and to furnish the undersigned on the same day with a copy of the receipt obtained from the District Court in respect thereof. On their failing to give security as above, their schemes will not be considered.

Date 10th October, 1924.
GIRDHARLAB UTTAMRAI PAREKH,
B.A., LL.B.,
Officer appointed by the District Court, Ahmedabad to invite schemes.

Panchbhaini Pole
Building No. 1933.
Ahmedabad.
20908

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913
AND
IN THE MATTER OF MESSRS. GEORGE GAHAGAN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of Rs. 96 (Rupees ninty-six) per share on fully paid up shares of Rs. 100 each and Rs. 72 (seventy two) per share on shares on which Rs. 75 are paid up, has been declared and the same will be paid at the office of Messrs. S. B. BILLIMORIA & CO., Accountants and Auditors, at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 8th day of October, 1924, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days and between 12 noon and 1 p.m. on SATURDAYS, (Sundays and Holidays excepted) on presenting the share certificates and dividend warrants posted to them.

Bombay, dated this 1st day of October, 1924.
S. B. BILLIMORIA,
For Self and Co-Liquidator.
20903

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Morarjee Goculdas Hall, Kalbadevi, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of October, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1924.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Revashanker Jagjivan Zaveri, who retires by rotation, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election under Art. 97 of the Articles of Association.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Hiralal Davabhai Nanavati, who retires by rotation, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election under Art. 97 of the Articles of Association.
5. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd October to 22nd November, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Sudama House,
Ballard Estate,
Ballard Estate,

N.B.—The dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Office of the Company, Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on and after the 5th January, 1925 to those shareholders, whose names stand on the register of the Company on the 22nd October, 1924 to whom dividend warrants will be posted.
20907

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 387 of 1923.

RAMDAS RANCHODDAS ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE OF BOMBAY and others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 12th day of June, 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 3rd day of November, 1924, at the hour of half past four O'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All those four pieces or parcels of leasehold land together with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Powalla Road and Grant Road, without the Fort in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, forming part of a large piece of land, which whole piece of land was formerly registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 161-161, 422, 422, 443, 479, 489, and 501, New Nos. 13668, 13669, 13927, 13928, 13933, 13934, 14015 and 15303 Old Survey Nos. 179, 179, and 180 and New Survey Nos. 1/7871 and 1/7884 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward Nos. 2061(1), 2062 (2) and 2062 (1A) and Street Nos. 1, 1a, and 29 and bearing Cadastral Survey Nos. 1153-54, 55 of Girgaum Division and is bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the north and west by the property belonging to the estate of the late Gopaldas Madhavdas, on or towards the south by the property of Hormusji Merwanji Karrana, on or towards the East by Powalla Road and which said piece of land admeasures 1,263 square yards or thereabouts and which is held under a Lease dated the 26th day of December, 1917, made between Rustom Sorabji Powalla and another of the one part and Abdul Kadar Ibrahim Gunjawalla and another of the other part for a term of 999 years at a monthly rent of Rs. 199-4-10 and which property is known as the Simplex Building.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM AND MADAN, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of September, 1924.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
20747

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed to the property and credits of BYRAMJI NANABHOY FRAMJEE, of Bombay, Merchant Parsi Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

FRAMROZE MANECKJI DAJI GANDHY and COWASJI HORMUSJI DAJI GANDHY, both of Bombay, Parsi Merchants, residing at Maragaon, without the Fort of Bombay, two of the heirs and legal representatives of Maneckbai, widow and sole Executrix and residuary legatee of the said deceased ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this third day of October, in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-four, and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL.

The 3rd day of October, 1924.
Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT,
Petitioners Attorneys.
2-900

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed to the property and credits of NANABHOY FRAMJI BANAJI, of Bombay, Merchant Parsi Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

FRAMROZE MANECKJI DAJI GANDHY and COWASJI HORMUSJI DAJI GANDHY, of Bombay, Parsi Merchants, residing at Mazagaon, without the Fort of Bombay, two of the heirs and legal representatives of Maneckbai, widow and sole Executrix and residuary legatee of the late Beramji Nanabhai Framji, one of the executors and residuary legatees of the said deceased ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this third day of October, in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL.

The 3rd day of October, 1924.
Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE & LAMBERT,
Petitioners Attorneys.
20901

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

TELEPHONES: SECONDHAND

A large number of secondhand Ericson Magneto Telephones for disposal: tested and equal to new. Rs. 40 each.
Apply:—BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD., Telephone Buildings, Bombay.
20789

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT DADAR KNOWN AS THE DADAR MARKET OPPOSITE DADAR STATION.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Surviving Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Abdulla Joosub Cassim Mitha and pursuant to the Power of Sale given to the Surviving mortgagees under an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage bearing date the 23rd day of January, 1922, and made between Mughji Mulji of the first part, the said Abdulla Joosub Cassim Mitha of the second part and the mortgagees of the third part Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned immoveable property at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on Thursday the 16th day of October 1924.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Foras Land or ground situate lying and being at Dadar Road in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1109 square yards or thereabouts with the messuages or tenements thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under F. Ward Nos. 538/533/540 (1) and 540 (2) and Street Nos. 171/172/173 and Street No. 1 in rear road and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 471 and 471 New No. 12478, Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey No. 1/2009 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the West by the Private Road belonging to the G. I. P. Railway Co., on or towards the South by property belonging to the Bombay Municipality and on or towards the East and North by the Dadar Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla at Gresham Buildings, Fort or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, 17TH OCTOBER 1924 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE ARTISTIC DINING, DRAWING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, "OAKLAND" 6 CYLINDER MOTOR CAR, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 17th day of October, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at 13 Watson's Annexe, 1st floor, Apollo Bunder, Fort, very valuable artistic household furniture etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner wagons, dumbwaiter, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and platedware, marble top tables, fancy tenpoys Chesterfield suites, tapestry upholstered suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, corner cabinets, table ornaments, rich carpets, pictures, iron bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing and wash hands tables, chest of drawers, bentwood chairs, reclining sofas, clothes baskets hatstands, "Oakland" 6 cylinder motor etc. No. 6040 with accessories.
The property of G. Wilson Esq., of Bombay Municipality and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the date of sale.

J. S. MODY AND CO.

MESSRS MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE

289, Main Street, Poona.

Under instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, the undersigned will hold a public auction outside the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, 17th October, 1924 at 2 p.m. of the following serviceable and unserviceable stores including clothing:—

A large quantity of brass, copper, cupro nickel lead mixed ingots, tents, I P 40lbs flies, tents state I P flies and walls, brass, copper and lead scrap, sheets ground canvas, dasootie, eyelets brass, lamps, axes pick heads, felt, leather, water-bottles, tubs, shovels, gunny, canvas, tin, vices, barrows wheels, weights anvils, cordage cotton, tape, mamooties, cordage, hemp, enamel ware, web jhools, steel mild scrap, steel cast scrap, bellows, rags, crockeryware, boxes, buckets, ground sheets, pipe hose, camp kettles, basins, drums saws, scales of sorts, knives, spoons basins etc.
Conditions of sale will be read over on the spot.

MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sydenham College premises, opposite the Bori Bunder station and next to the School of Arts, very valuable and handsome furniture made by Lazeras, Devji Canji & Roberts consisting of rich glassware, porcelainware, platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large and small mirror back sideboards, rich carpets, curtains, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich mirror back cabinets, fancy ornaments, parian and marble figures, brass and majolica flower pots, one American Church organ, phonograph with records, electric fans and lights, iron safe on stand, corner cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrah dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, hat stands, large and small writing tables, silver cabinets, book cases, wall and table clocks, reclining sofas, easy chairs, cane furniture, ice box, utensils, etc., etc.
The property of M. L. Tannan, Esqr., Principal, Sydenham College of Commerce, and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Digitized by financial funds from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA

ROYAL—OPERA—HOUSE

The Premier Picture Palace of the East

TO-NIGHT

6, 8 & 10 P. M.

"THE KING OF WILD HORSES"

A wonderful story of a wonderful horse. Hal Roach who produced that famous picture "The Call of the Wild" has made another marvellous film this time with a horse who acts with the intelligence and understanding of human beings. Five reels of thrills and breathless excitement—a succession of amazing adventures and hairbreadth escapes. Astounding scenes of a terrific forest fire.

PATHE GAZETTE.

"A TOUGH WINTER"

(A SNUB POLLARD COMEDY)

Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4. Including Tax.

BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 A.M. AND 1 P.M. AND 5-30 P.M. AND 11 P.M.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

COMING COMING

SATURDAY OCT. 18th

RUTH ROLAND

in

"RUTH OF THE RANGE"

THE GREAT PATHE SERIAL

IN 15 THRILLING EPISODES

THRILLS—ACTION—SUSPENSE

BREATHLESS PURSUITS AND ELEVENTH HOUR ESCAPES

EVERY REEL PACKED WITH SENSATION AND HAIR RAISING ADVENTURES.

SEE RUTH ROLAND GRAPPLE WITH DEATH

EACH EPISODE COMPLETE IN ITSELF—EACH ONE A VERITABLE FEAST OF NERVE TINGLING EXCITEMENT.

FIRST TWO EPISODES

"THE LAST SHOT"

AND

"THE SEETHING PIT"

SATURDAY OCTOBER 18TH.

BOOK YOUR SEATS NOW.

DON'T MISS THE BIGGEST SERIES OF THRILLS EVER SCREENED.

WATCH FOR FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Cinema Majestic

PRESENTS THIS WEEK

SATI SARDARBA

Time and Rates As Usual.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.

MADELINE ROSSITER COMPANY

"FLARE No. 2".

CINEMA TO-DAY AT 6-30

"FOR BETTER, FOR WORSE"

With GLORIA SWANSON.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

MATHESON LANG

In "A Romance of Old Bagdad"

With Lecture by CAPT. NOEL.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"JUST TONY"

With TOM MIX.

'RODEO" at WEMBLEY EXHIBITION.

YOU HAVEN'T SEEN ANYTHING YET!

"THE SHOCK"

—is a tremendous melodramatic romance, packed with thrills, situations and spectacular episodes!

"THE SHOCK"

—is one of the Most beautiful love stories ever screened—a romance that will grip you with its strength and appeal!

"THE SHOCK"

—is presented with one of the most SUPERB CASTS, headed by

LON CHANEY

The Celebrated Star and Hero of "THE HUNBACK OF NOTRE DAME"

and the Beautiful

VIRGINIA VALLI

"THE SHOCK"

—is a UNIVERSAL JEWEL.

And a rare Jewel, a most remarkable Screen production of a decade.

A Picture you cannot afford to miss.

Also a Screaming Comedy in the programme.

A First Class ORCHESTR-with JAZZ-plays appropriate music to the picture.

3 Shows daily commncg: 6-30, 8-15, & 10.

Popular Prices, Rs. 1-8, 1, As. 12, 9, 6 & 3.

BOMBAY'S NEW PALATIAL PICTURE HOUSE

CINE MADELEINE

TRAM TERMINUS—GRANT ROAD.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

And During THIS WEEK

PRESENT

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

GRANDMA'S BOY

A comedy of life with more laughs, more heart pull and more originality than any comedy you ever saw.

PATHE COMEDY

AND

PATHE REVIEW

Daily Four Shows: 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

Extra Show Saturday, Sunday, at 3-30 p.m.

PRICE AS USUAL.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

WEST-END

CINEMA

FIRST NATIONAL ATTRACTION

DRAMA IN 7 REELS—TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK

"ONE CLEAR CALL"

Featuring the popular stars

CLAIRE WINDSOR

AND

MILTON SILLS

John M. Stahl gives a Drama in 7 Reels ever to remember

It carries the punch of a dozen Dramas! Frances Nimmo Greene's splendid story, brought surging to the screen.

Thrill to New thrills when masked avengers ride.

The Programme includes the International News

To-Night—5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WSET-END

CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

October 11.

Singu, Nelson, Rangoon.
Vasna, Gulliver, Busreh.

DEPARTURES.

October 12.

Jalavihar, Park, Rangoon.
Clan Colquhoun, Urquhart, Marmagoa.
British Fern, Oxley, Mahomerah.
British Sovereign, Kent, Mahomerah.
Borneo Maru, Orikara, Kobe.

S S Singu:—The Shaw Wallace Company' steamer Singu, 1912 tons, Captain J Nelson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vasna, 1912 tons, Captain B F Gulliver, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalavihar:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalavihar, 3381 tons, Captain J F H Park, sailed yesterday from harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S British Fern:—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer, British Fern, 3389 tons, Captain G C Oxley, sailed yesterday from harbour for Mahomerah, with a general cargo.

S S British Sovereign:—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer British Sovereign, 2176 tons, Captain H B Kent sailed yesterday from harbour for Mahomerah, with a general cargo.

S S Borneo Maru:—Osaka Shoshen Kaisha, steamer Borneo Maru, 2152 tons, Captain U Orikara sailed yesterday for Kobe with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(SATURDAY, October 11.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Axenfels, 5324, Hamburg 11/10 L Edwards.
2 Caledonia London, 25/10 M M Co.
3 City of London, 3683, K'chi 15/10 K N & Co.
5 Cl. Colquhoun 3760, C Ports 14/10 J and Co.
6 Morvada 5120 K'chi 13/10 M M & Co.
7 Jalapa N. Y. N F Volkart Bros.
8 Sado Maru 3627, Kobe 15/10 N Y Kaisha.
9 Karagola 3647 15/10, M M & Co.
12 Elysia 4002 L'pool, 20/10 M M & Co.
14 Ariosto 2760 U K, 16/10 J F & Co.
15 Sardinia 4143 Japan 14/10 M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Borneo Maru 4264, Japan 13/10 O S Kaisha.
1 Harewfield, Calcutta N F M M Co.
2 Hall Moor 2422 NF. N.F. Hill Sons & Knox
3 Bandra, 1877, P. Gulf, 15/10, M M & Co.
4 Vasna, 2043, Barrah 17/10, M M & Co.
5 Gastein 2235 Trieste, 14/10 L Triestino.
6 Sikh, 3288, Cal. 15/10, T M & Co.
12 & 13 Altai Maru 4847, Japan 20/10, O Kaisha.
15 Homayun 2732, Maur, 14/10, T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C & B Jalavihar 3381, Rangoon 9/10 Scindia S N Co.
B Bagvie 36, N F NF B V Khopkar.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Maloja due about 17th October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Narkunda due about 24th October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mantua due about 31st October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Naldera due about 7th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Devanha due about 13th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mongolia due about 14th November, Agent P and O S N Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 21st November, Agent P and O S N Co.

China due about 5th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Manela due about 3rd November, Agent B S N Co.

Madala due about 20th October, Agent B I S N Co.

Margha due about 17th November Agent B I S N Co.

Naringa due about 15th December, Agent M M & Co.

Manora due about 5th January, Agent M M & Co.

Morvada due about 20th January, Agent M. M. and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Harvard due about 16th October, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

Scindia due about 25th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Nagpur due about 27th October, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

Massilia due about 7th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Paris due about 7th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

California due about 13th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Genoa due about 14th November, Agent Killick Nixon Co.

City of Cairo due about 26th November, Agent K N Co.

City of Manchester due about 6th December, Agent K N Co.

Circassia due about 12th December, Agent Graham T Co.

Clympia due about 22nd December, Agent Graham T Co.

Clan Macbride due about 15th October, Agent J F Co.

FROM HULL.

City of Madras (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
Vigo (not fixed), Agent J. F. Co.
Bassano (not fixed), Agent J F. Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Birkenfels due about 13th October, Agent L Edward Co.

Nordkyn due about 20th October, Agent L Edward and Co.

Reichenfels due about 30th October, Agent L Edward and Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Benares due about 13th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Simla due about 30th October, Agent Graham T Co.

Hemland due abou t18th November, Agent Graham T Co

Vinstra due about 7th December, Agent, Graham T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Bovenkirk due about 30th October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Hoogkirk due about 13th October, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Meerkirk due about 22nd November, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Ridderkirk due about 12th December, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th October, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

Trieste due about 7th November, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

Pilsna due about 18th November, Agent Lloyd Triestino.

Fiume due about 7th December, Agent Lloyd Trieste and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 31st October, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Crisfield due about 13th October, Agent Volkart Bros.

City of Venice due about 15th October, F F Campbell Co.

City of Boston due about 30th October Agent F F Campbell Co.

City of Hankow due about 14th November, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Sumatra Maru due about 13th October Agent O S Kaisha.

Tamba Maru due about 28th October, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Tokushima Maru due about 17th October, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Spunko Maru, due about 26th October, Agent O. S. Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 19th October, Agent P and O S N Co.

Sicilia due about 15th November, Agent and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 18th October, Agent M M Co.

Khandala due about 1st November, Agent M M Co.

Karoa due about 15th November, Agent M M Co.

IMPORTS.

October 9.

S S Karagola from Durban East African Ports, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co:—35 bars silver bullion; 499 boxes gold bullion.

From Dar-es-Salam:—10 cases ghee; 323 nos old copper pipes; 88 bales old brass, 109 tusks ivory; 165 bales cotton.

From Zanzibar:—29 bags nuts; 11 bundles old types; 5 nos empty gas cylinder; 5 cases 15 tusks ivory; 2942 bales cloves.

From Mombassa:—225 bags potatoes; 5 cases beer; 2000 bags soda ash; 50 bags coffee; 13 bales hides; 4975 bales cotton 2 cases 15 tusks ivory.

S S Dongola from Aden, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co:—163 boat lights; 29 blue lights; 400 cases cigars; 26 cases friction tubes; 48 packages rockets; 150 cases cartridges; 165 lbs tobacco; 2412 bars silver; 3 boxes 1 case gold coins; 7 boxes bar gold; bale books; 1 package golf clubs; 2 wooden boxes; 36 cases packing fuzes; 12 boxes medical and surgical stores. 1 case prince tubes.

From Gibraltor:—11 cases wine and brandy; 1 case gramophone.

EXPORTS.

October 11.

S S Caledonia for London:—2000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros; 20 tons manganese ore The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S Gastein for Trieste:—224 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—65 bales wool Latham Abercrombie & Co; 55 bales cotton waste V N Joshi; 10 bales cotton cuttings rags V N Joshi; 999 cwt groundnut oil cake J Purmanand & Co; 625 cwt cardiseed oil cake N V Valmohamed; 625 cwt jenjelly oil cake N V Valmohamed; 375 cwt groundnut oil cake N V Valmohamed; 250 cwt wheat pollards The Bombay Co Ltd; 24 cases cotton yarn The Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd; 110 bales cotton fly B Karsondas.

S S Elysia for New York:—2 bales cotton and woollen carpets The American Express Co; 1 bale cotton curtains The American Express Co.

S S Elysia for Glasgow:—156 cwt groundnut oil cake N V Velmohamed.

S S Elysia for Philadelphia:—7 bales cotton and woollen carpets The American Express Co.

S S Elysia for Marseilles:—55 bales cotton B Meyer & Co.

S S Ariosto for Hull:—4000 cwt cotton seed Volkart Bros; 3997 cwt gram Volkart Bros.

S S Ariosto for Antwerp:—210 cwt gum arabic P Kooverjee & Co; 1166 cwt groundnut oil cakes J Purmanand & Co.

S S Ariosto for Ghent:—110 bales cotton Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Jalapa for New York:—55 bales cotton waste The Cotton Waste Trading Co; 735 cwt gum arabic N Muljee & Co. 175 cwt condiments Owen & Dkell; 100 cwt gum kadaya D Mowjee & Co; 200 cwt gum ghatty D Mowjee & Co. 350 cwt poppy seed S Gordhan & Sons.

S S City of London for Liverpool:—29 bales goat hair Haji R Rahemanbhai & Co; 4 bales wool raw Haji R Rahemanbhai & Co.

S S Sardinia for Hongkong:—300 bales cotton twist C Bomanjee & Co.

S S Sardinia for Canton:—2½ cwt Cambay stones R Girdharlal & Co.

S S Sardinia for Vancouver via Hongkong:—45 cwt chutney Framji Nowroji.

S S Sardinia for Osaka:—500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sado Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton M Amersey & Co.

S S Sado Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Borneo Maru foi Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton H Rambhagat & Co.

S S Borneo Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Borneo Maru for Osaka:—500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

NOVELTY; GRAND SENSATION

452 PRESENTS FOR Re. 1/-

Purchaser of a phial of rose Otto or 4 pots of ring worm ointment will be given the following presents:

1 ring of eight metals, 1 Divine armlet for cure of Gonorrhea and spermatorrhea, 1 Fancy toy wrist watch, 144 Blue black ink tablets, 1 Fancy handle, 1 Clip, 1 Doz. transfer pictures, 1 Safety pin, 12 Fancy buttons, 1 Rubber balloon will fly by blowing, 1 Clicker phones if properly played can be used in accompaniment with music, 1 Jumping frog (draw the spring and it will leap) 1 Drunkard doll (tumbling clown Hey day) its movement make you die with laughing, 247 assorted logenges:—Total 452 items.

Price Re 1/- Postage -/6/-

SEAL & Co., P. O. Hatkhola, CALCUTTA

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

The storm from the Bay continued to move in a North-westerly direction and crossed the Orissa Coast this morning. It has caused moderately heavy rain in its neighbourhood.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa and East Central Provinces and local in Upper Burma, East Central Provinces, Mysore and North Madras Coast.

A few falls have occurred in Bengal East United Provinces and Malabar.

The Chief amounts are:—Bassein one and a half inches; Mangalore two; Golpur four

Forecast:—Increase in Chota Nagpur Orissa and Central parts of the country.

SIMLA, Oct. 12.

The Bay storm lies this morning as deep depression over Central Provinces where it has caused widespread and locally heavy rainfall. Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa Central Provinces, North Hyderabad and local in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bombay Deccan, Coorg. Few falls have occurred in Lower Burma, Assam and Bihar.

Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point, Silchar two inches; Balasore one and a half; Angul, Sambalpur and Naya Dumka one; Amraoti, Pachamari two; Raipur one; Chanda four; Jagdalpur one and a half; Parbhani three-quarters.

Forecast:—Extension into Central India and Gujarat, increase in Bombay Deccan and decrease in East Central Provinces.

STORM CENTRE IN BAY OF BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, October 10.

At about 11 a.m. the central of storm was about 100 miles south of Sandheads. It is probably carrying to the east and is now moving a northerly direction. Local warning signal No. 4 indicates that the port is threatened by storm, but it does not appear that danger is as yet sufficiently grave to justify extreme measure of precaution. Storm signal has been ordered to be hoisted at Calcutta and the river ports.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, October 10.

Means of observations taken at 6. a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p m 4 p.m., and 10 p. m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches	29.758
Temperature of Air	81.3 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.6 "
Dew Point	74.5 "
Relat ve humidity of Air ..	80% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	2.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air ..	87.3 "
Minimum	77.0 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, NNE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	136 miles
Fall of Rain	0.00 inches
Total fall during month	0.04 "
Do. do. year	51.79 "
Additional fall of rain upto 10 a.m of 11th Oct.	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

	HIGH WATER				LOW WATER.			
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay mean Time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still	
		h.	m.	ft.	in.		h.	m.	ft.	in.
	Oct.					Oct.				
Sat.	11	22	0	26	3	11	15	56	17	10
		10	22	27	7		4	5	17	9
Sun.	12	22	46	27	2	12	16	35	16	11
		10	55	27	10		4	45	17	5
M.	13	23	23	27	11	13	17	2	16	5
		11	27	27	10		5	18	17	5
Tu.	14	..		28	6	14	5	49	17	8
		11	56	27	6		17	59	15	7
W.	15	0	34	28	3	15	6	22	18	1
		12	24	27	1		13	33	15	11
Th.	16	1	5	27	11	16	6	56	18	6
		12	50	26	6		18	55	16	3
F.	17	1	35	27	5	17	7	28	19	2
		13	15	25	10		19	17	16	11

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 11th October, 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and at Ambala humidity is in slight excess. Temperature was almost normal except at Multan, where the minimum alone was higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and the air is locally damper than usual. Maximum temperature was almost normal; the minimum was higher than usual in the east of the province and at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Moisture in the air is in excess in lower Sind and at Jodhpur. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in upper Sind and lower at Bikaner and Ajmer; the minimum was below normal at Jodhpur only.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded and humidity is locally in defect. Temperature was as usual.

The Central Provinces.—Amraoti has had 0.11in. of rain, Nagpur 1.31in. and Raipur 1.55in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is damper than usual. Maximum temperature was almost normal; the minimum was generally higher than usual in the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are heavily clouded over Bombay and in general lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was very nearly normal. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 87deg. .3 (1deg. below normal) and minimum temperature of 78deg. .5 (1deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded over north-east Hyderabad and in general moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is above normal at Aurangabad. Maximum temperature was over than usual at the aforesaid station and the minimum higher at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Central Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in Malabar and south-east Madras. The principal amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 1.98in. and Madras 0.14in.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend in the Central Provinces.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 10th October, 1924, issued from Simla:—

Yesterday's depression has developed into a storm whose centre lay this morning near Sarg. North, 85deg. East. It has been moving in a north-westerly direction. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, and local in Bengal, Chota Nagpur and Bihar. A few falls have also occurred in Orissa, the Bombay Deccan, Mysore, Malabar and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts were:—Port Blair one and a half inches; Mergui, Tavoy three; Diamond Island two; Rangoon, Darjiling one and a half; Berhampore one; Ranchi, Cuddalore one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 11TH OF OCT. 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan	..	9.15	5.03	+4.12
Rawalpindi	..	23·86	22.75	+1.11
Lahore	..	14.38	15.01	−0.63
Hissar	..	8.84	11.52	−2.71
Ambala	..	32.58	23.70	+8.88
Delhi	..	28.08	22.88	+5.20
United Provinces—				
Agra	..	27.66	24.11	+3.54
Mainpuri	..	32.72	23.66	+9.06
Jhansi	..	38.99	33.57	+5.42
Cawnpore	..	44.57	32.93	+1164
Allahabad	..	37.27	35.33	+1.94
Sind—				
Jacobabad	..	1.50	2.28	−0.78
Karachi	..	2.26	5.89	−3.64
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	..	31.56	18.44	+1311
Jaipur	..	41.48	21.84	+1994
Kotah	..	47.46	25.93	+2152
Mount Abu	..	65.83	58.03	+7.80
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	..	7.20	13.46	−6.25
Dwarka	..	3.81	12.61	−8.80
Veraval	..	15.42	17.54	−2.12
Rajkot	..	23.81	24.96	−1.15
Bhavnagar Para	..	16.74	19.86	−3.12
Gujarat—				
Surat	..	43.76	39.24	+4.52
Ahmedabad	..	24.21	27.57	−3.36
Deesa	..	29.90	23.47	+6.43
Central India West—				
Neemuch	..	32.07	27.33	+4.74
Indore	..	34.12	30.72	+3.40
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	0.01	56.34	50.19	+6.15
Saugor	..	38.64	41.66	−3.02
Hoshangabad	..	39.65	46.53	−6.88
Khandwa	..	31.21	27.19	+4.02
Akola	0.09	32.53	27.67	+4.86
Amraoti	0.11	25.54	28.84	−5.30
Nagpur	1.31	34.99	43.29	−8.30
Chanda	..	..	..	..
Raipur	1.55	32.69	46.38	−1269
Konkan—				
Bombay	..	51.79	67.88	−1609
Ratnagiri	..	98.88	95.44	+3.14
Mormugao	..	87.79	86.80	+0.99
Karwar	..	115.55	110.81	+4.74
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	..	21.57	19.35	+2.22
Ahmednagar	..	18.90	18.54	+0.36
Poona	..	21.50	21.95	−0.45
Sholapur	..	20.79	23.29	−2.50
Bijapur	..	11.99	16.32	−4.33
Belgaum	..	44.24	40.90	+3.34
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	..	19.77	23.62	−3.85
Nizamabad (Indr.)	..	30.74	35.07	−4.33
Hyderabad	..	26.47	25.42	+0.95
Malabar—				
Mangalore	1.98	134.15	109.32	+2483
Calicut	..	130.69	91.06	+4554
Cochin	0.09	134.20	76.84	+5569
Ceylon—				
Colombo	0.01	41.49	24.31	+1718
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam	..	27.74	25.84	+1.90
Bellary	0.04	15.08	12.89	+2.19
Cuddapah	..	18.41	20.70	−2.29
Madras	0.14	22.63	18.30	+4.33
Bangalore	..	21.80	22.58	−0.78
Coimbatore	..	23.07	7.59	+1608
Trichinopoly	..	11.07	13.90	+2.23
Negapatam	..	8.45	12.01	−3.56

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The Ideal Cooker for the House: Apply for free catalogue—

ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.,

No. B. 01, P.O. Thalakwadi, Belgaum

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"LATEST INVENTION"

ELECTRIC HEATERS AND CIGAR LIGHTERS

Have a Cup of Tea in 2 Minutes.

Light your Cigarette in a Second.

SAFE, RELIABLE AND NO TROUBLE.

America-India Export & Import Co.,

Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY.

BRITISH MARKET REPORTS.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

CLOTH AND YARN.

MANCHESTER, Sept 24.

The business of the week in both yarn and cloth has been of fair dimensions, and the turnover in both departments could have been substantially augmented if producers in either section of the trade had been able to give the required delivery, says the "Manchester Guardian Special." It is a healthy sign when, even from a modest proportion of spinners and manufacturers, buyers receive the intimation that the price is right but the delivery too early, and this has occurred sufficiently often to justify the view that market conditions are still improving. The general tone is undoubtedly better.

Naturally the imminence of the U. S. Bureau report, due at four o'clock last evening, had the effect of producing a degree of hesitation, and the question arises as to whether or not the fortnightly issue of these reports is good for our trade. Certainly they encourage procrastination on the part of buyers for a few days before publication. Cotton merchants say, however, that the multiplication of these official reports is checking speculation, and if this object is achieved the more frequent issue should be welcomed. The effects of the advance in price since the condition figures were announced have yet to be realised, but in so far as they dispel some of the extremely bearish views held in overseas markets they may be expected to prove beneficial.

A varied and extensive inquiry from buyers for India is the main feature of the week's operations. Calcutta has been interested in dhooties, mulls, and printing goods, and Bombay and Madras business in staples and fancies is mentioned. Egypt has put forward a steady flow of inquiry, but has not bought freely, and buyers would no doubt be glad to pay to-day the rates they could not bring themselves to accept last week. China business is hampered by the civil war which is in progress, and which is frequently discussed in sarcastic terms, but it has not been wholly checked. Some offers have been cancelled but one does not hear of actual committments being cancelled.

Yarns keep very steady, and spinners are holding firmly to the margins they have been able to establish on American counts. Wefts of from 30's to 50's are now in short supply, but whilst good marks in the finer numbers are extremely scarce the decision yesterday to continue short time was not unexpected. Egyptian counts both carded and combed have sold freely. Most producers hold good order-books.

JUTE.

DUNDEE, Sept. 24.

Buying is proceeding on the assumption that the final forecast for raw jute indicates a shortage in world requirements, and prices in all branches of the trade have increased and are increasing rapidly. Buyers had waited so long that there is now something like feverish activity here. But it should be remembered that the forecast of 8,044,892 bales is much in advance of last year's forecast and is likely, as usual, to be below the actual yield. The price of raw jute is 30s. a ton higher than it was last week.

A great many orders for yarn and cloth are being booked, and slightly better prices have obtained. Manufacturers have almost as much business as they can manage until the early months of next year. The hessian inquiry has been a large one, and the Plate has entered the market in no uncertain fashion. The demand is for the 10oz.z 40in. variety. Yarn has been booked forward as far as March, and at increased figures.

Prices:—Raw jute: First mark actuals, September-October, £39 10s.; group, £38 10s.; red SCC. actuals, £37. 10s., lightnings ditto; daises 2, October-November, £39; disee £3. £37; tossa 2 £41; tossa 3, £39; mixed cuttings, £21. Yarns: 8lb. cops, 5.63 (3s. 6d.): spools 5.69 (3s. 9¼d.); sacking chains, 5.75 (5 3/4d.); hessian chains, 5.75 (5 3/4d.). Chested hessians, 10 por. 10oz. 40in. 4.56 (4 9-16d); 9½oz. 40in. 4.38 (4 3/4d); 9oz. 40in., 41z9 (4 3/16d); 8oz. 40in., 4d; floorcloth, 9½oz. 76in., 8.13 (8 1/8d).

COAL.

CARDIFF, Sept. 23.

A very subdued tone continues to pervade steam coal market. The volume of business in progress shows not the slightest degree of expansion. If anything, trading in the past week has been on still quieter lines and, apart from shipments on contract account, orders have been few. Notwithstanding the closing of further pits, supplies of practically all qualities are abundant, and with keen competition among collieries for the few available orders, prices tend to recede still further.

Best Admiralty lagre offers freely at 27s., although one or two prime brands are fairly well situated and holding to 27s. 9d.-28s. Seconds are abundant, and, with contractholders seeking to unload supplies prices are very irregular between 25s.-26s. 6d. Dry coals are slightly steadier, the strength of anthracites reacting, while dry nuts are moderately booked. Monmouthsire collieries find business extremely scarce, and prices are very weak, with supplies superabundant. Black Veins find difficulty in maintaining 25s.-25s. 6d., with Western Valleys slow in moving at 24s. 6d. Easterns are inactive and stationary at 22s. 6d-24s Small coals are hardly wanted with best steams weak at 15s. and ordinaries offering down to 11s.

Coke is very quiet, with prices weaker at 50s. specials and 30s. furnace grades. While business is limited, patent fuel prices are remunerative owing to the cheapness of smalls, and quottions are falling between 26s.-28s.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T, 1/6.
Bank's selling D D, 1/6 1/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T, 1/6 1/32.
Bank's selling D D, 1/6 1/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/6 11/32.
Bank's buying T T, 1/6 3/32.
Bank's buying D D, 1/6 1/8.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D, Frcs 617.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 677.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 667.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T, Rs. 112.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs 107.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 165.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 236¼.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 157.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D, Rs. 295¼.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.49-1/4.
London—Paris Frcs 86.45.
London—Switzerland Frcs 23.30.
London—Brussels Frcs 93.50
London—Rome Liras 103.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet Market.

London, Oct. 10.

Tele. Transfers unsettled 1/6 1/8
Bar Gold quiet £4.12.3
Bar Silver Spot unsettled 35 7/8

London, Oct. 11.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 unsettled.
Bar Silver Spot 35 3/4 quiet.

London, Oct. 10.

Rentes 3 per cent 51 1/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 35 7/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 35 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—China selling—Profit taking—Quiet but uncertain.
Interest day to day loans 2 3/8
Interest 7 days market loans 2 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5/7/23

DISCOUNTS.

London, Oct. 10.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 3 3/4.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 4 1/4.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 4 3/4.
5 per cent Rentes 23 1/4.

STOCKS., ETC.

London, Oct. 10.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88 3/4 plus 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £91 3/8 unchanged
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £102 7/16 plus 1/16
Conversion Loan £77 3/4 plus 3/16
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101 1/2 plus 1/8
Indian Loan 7 per cent £108 1/2 unchanged
Consols 2½ per cent 57 1/8 unchanged
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 48 unchanged
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 61 7/8 plus 3/8
Govt. Securities 3 per cent 55 plus 1/2

London, Oct. 10.

At the meeting of the shareholders of Bengal Iron, the chairman said that the result of last year was satisfactory in view of the general depression in iron trade throughout the world Developments of Collieries were exceedingly satisfactory. A larger dividend might have been paid but directors thought it advisable to increase the amount put to depreciation fund and the amount carried forward.

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15.
Sovereigns forward, Rs. 14/12.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 22.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 23.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 23/1/6.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 79/12.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 79/13.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 80/1.

London, Oct. 10.

Bar gold ready, s. 92-3.
silver ready, d. 35-14
Silver forward, d. 35-14.
TONE OF SILVER—
Dull—London speculators sold. We think some further decline possible.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

3½ per cent Bovernment Paper, Rs. 64/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, Rs. 85.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47, Rs. 98.
5 per cent Loan due 1933, Rs. 97/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55, Rs. 96/14.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925, Rs. 102/10.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928, Rs. 103/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1927, Rs. 100/7
6 per cent Bonds due 1930, Rs. 102/2.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932, Rs. 108/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, Rs. 105/14.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 73.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930, Rs. 99.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, Rs. 72/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 97.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 72-8.

SHARES.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

Market closed quiet with small business The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1425, India 79, Central Bank 23/12 and Eastern Bank 83.

London, Oct. 16.

Chartered Bank £20.
Hongkong £136.
National £44 1/8.
Eastern Bank £6 ex. Dvd.
P. and O. Banking Corp. £10 5/8.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahd. Advance 485, Apollo 21, By. Cotton 575, By. Dyeing 816/4, Bradbury 570, Century 406/4, Cent. India 566/4, Colaba Land 180, Coorla 190, Crescent 263/12, Dawn 700, Edw. Sassoon 200, Elphinstone 42, Fazulbhoy 946/4, Finlay 770, F. Petit 1150, Globe 72/8, Gokak 111/4, Ind. Bleaching 223/12, Ind. Malwa 416/4, Jamshed Mfg. 155, Kastoorchand 185, Khatao 235, Kohinoor 1395, Luxmi Cotton 4700, Madhowji 341/4, Mathuradas 260, M. Petit 2850, Morarji 3000, New Great 423/12, New City 350, Pabani 380, Pearls 591/4, Phoenix 540, Simplex 300, Swadeshi 600, Swan 1032/8, Tata Mill 215 and Vishnu Cotton 1736.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 182/8, B. Burma 318/12, B. Burma N. I. 70, Bt. Burma Pet. 5/10, Bombay Steam 71/8, Bundi Cement 10/12, Katni ord 70, Katni def 185, New India 13/8, Shivrajpur 42/8, Tata Iron ord 12, Tata Iron def 48/2, Tata Hydro 740 and Scindia Steam 8/12.

London, Oct. 9.

Charter Bank £20
Hongkong Bank £136
National Bank £44 1/8
Eastern Bank £6 1/4
P. and O. Banking Corporation £10 5/8

London, Oct. 9.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:
Total Bullion £128,560,000 Inc. 100,000
Public Deposits £10900,000 Dec. 6,500,000
Other Deposits £113,960.000 Inc. 3,200,000
Govt. Securities £44,700.000 Inc. 5,900,000
Other Securities £73,900,000 Dec. 6.800,000
Notes and Gold £38,700,000 Dec. 2,200,000
The Bank Reserve is 19 per cent. of the Liabilities.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Oct. 11.

A further drop of 1 to 7 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. Early the market advanced on general buying but at the close eased on long liquidation and Wall Street selling. Liverpool has been reported 36 to 41 points higher. The market advanced on heavy short covering.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 10th instant as follows:—

"Possibility of political scare used by professional operators to depress all markets."

With American advices reporting a slight decline, the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 471 for fully good M. G. Broach April-May delivery. At the commencement values gave way to Rs. 467 on Offices and Jobbers' selling, but later prices gradually began to move upward on buying by an Indore operator and by 3 p.m. the rate went up to Rs. 473¼. The advance was pushed further to Rs. 474½ on general buying, and after some fluctuations the rate at 4 p.m. was quoted at Rs. 473½. At Cotton Depot, the market opened at Rs. 472½ and going down by half a rupee remained steady at Rs. 472¼ at 6 p.m. on buying by an Indore operator.

Fine M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 450 and gradually declined to Rs. 447 in sympathy with the decline in Broach. From this level prices began to improve to Rs. 449½ on buying by Marwari Shroffs. Scattered selling caused the rate to give way to Rs. 448¾, but renewed buying by Marwari Shroffs developed strength and the rate steadily recovered to Rs. 456 by 4 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra March after having opened at Rs. 442 sagged to Rs. 439½ on Commission Houses selling. Around this level prominent Bulls came out to buy, with the result that the price gradually began to rise and before the close of the Marwari Bazar the rate recovered to Rs. 447. Fully good M. G. Bengal at the outset was quoted at Rs. 405 and closed firm at Rs. 409 at 4 p.m.

Our market for ready cotton showed a very easier tendency yesterday and only about 1,000 bales changed hands.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. at 6 P.M.

Bombay, October 11.

Fully Good Broach April/May	.. 472 1/2
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan.	.. 407
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	455
,, March	447

AMERICAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

New York, Oct. 11.

Futures at New York.

October	24.20
January	23.36
March	23.68
May	23.90

New York, Oct. 10.

Futures at New York.

October	24.54 —.07
January	23.71 —.02
March	24.02 —.01
May	24.22 —.01

Liverpool, Oct. 10.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	
October	14.01 plus 41
January	13.78 ,, 39
March	13.81 ,, 37
May	13.83 —,, 36

Liverpool, Oct. 11.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool	
October	13.68
January	13.45
March	13.47
May	13.48

COTTON OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Oct. 11.

Future Delivery Prices:—	
October	13.68
November	13.45
December	13.44
January	13.80
March	13.49
May	13.49
July	13.37
Egyptians.—	
November	21.00
January	19.70

Liverpool, Oct. 10.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

October	13.70 plus 10
January	13.49 ,, 10
March	13.53 ,, 09
May	13.56 ,, 09

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Oct 10.

November	20.65 plus 27
January	19.55 ,, 22
March	19.25 ,, 15

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct 10.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	
October	14.01 plus 41
November	13.82 ,, 40
December	13.76 ,, 41
January	13.78 ,, 39
February	13.79 ,, 39
March	13.81 ,, 37
April	13.81 ,, 36
May	13.83 ,, 36
June	13.74 ,, 37
July	13.67 ,, 36
August	13.44 ,, 36
September	13.11 ,, 36
October	12.85 ,, 38

Tone:—Firm.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 10.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp 600 Bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 2.250 Bales.
Mid. Americans Spot:—Universal standard 14.09 moderate request.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 25 00
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

October	25.00
January	24.17
March	24.50
New York Noon Call	
October	25.00
January	24.19
March	24.49
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
October	23.91
January	24.04

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 10.

M. G., Bengal, "Good"	11.05
M. G., Bengal, "Fully Good"	11.45
M. G., Bengal, "Fine"	11.85
No. 1 Oomra, "Good"	11.25
No. 1 Oomra, "Fully Good"	11.75
No. 1 Oomra, "Fine"	12.25
M. G. Broach, "Good"	11.70
M. G. Broach, "Fully Good"	12.10
M. G. Broach, "Fine"	12.50
M. G. Scinde, "Good"	10.95
M. G. Scinde, "Fully Good"	11.35
M. G. Scinde, "Fine"	11.75

EGYPTIAN COTTON.—CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Oct. 10.

October	23.00 plus 82
November	21.15 ,, 77
December	20.35 ,, 77
January	19.85 ,, 52
February	10.60 ,, 40
March	19.40 ,, 30
April	19.25 ,, 27
May	19.10 ,, 22
June	19.00 ,, 22
July	18.85 ,, 22

MANCHESTER MARKET.

London, Oct 10.

Firm with a large inquiry in cloth yarns market was steady in demand.
Water Twist 1/11 1/2
Printers Cloth 46/9

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Oct. 10.

Total Actual Export 5.000 Bales.
Total Forwarded 58.000 Bales
Total Imports 96.000 Bales.
Total Stock 376,000 Bales.
Actual Weekly Sales 32.020 Bales.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 10.

COTTON—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 47.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 1.000
Day's Exports to Continent 14.000
Futures at New York

October	24.54 —.07
January	23.71 —.02
March	24.02 —.02
May	24.22 —.01

Spot Cotton at New York 24.80 —.05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 23.65 unchanged.
Futures at New Orleans

January	23.62 —.04
May	23.85 —.04

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 19 3/4
Silver.—Foreign mined 72

New Yorw, Oct. 10.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 335.000 Bales.
Week's Exports to Great Britain 29.000 Bales.
Week's Exports to France and Continent 57.000 Bales.
Week's Exports to Japan 14.000 Bales.
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 713.000 Bales.
Stocks of Cotton at Interior Ports 784.000 Bales.

WHEAT.

London, Oct. 10.

Rozario Santa Fe—63 1/2 lbs. 62/7 1/2 Jan./Feb. Sellers.
Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. 61 5/8 Jan./Feb. Sellers.
Australian 65/6 Oct./Nov. Sellers.
Karachi Barley 47/3 Oct./Nov. Sellers.
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 64 Oct./Nov. value.
Soft Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 63 Oct./Nov. value.
Wheat:—Quiet and lower on decline of options due to bearish bureau report.
Cargo, Barletta Russo 66 1/2 lbs. 61/6 for Jan./Feb
Cargo, Rozario Santa Fe 63 1/2 lbs. 62/6 for Jan./Feb.
Cargo, Australian 63/6 for Dec./Jan.
Cargo, Karachi Choice White 63/6 Dec./Jan. Cargo, Soft Red Karachi 62/6 Dec./Jan. all are sellers.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Oct. 10.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 21/9 Oct./Dec. Sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 21/10 1/2 Jan./March Sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 20 June/July Sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta 22/6 1/2 Jan./March Sellers.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay 22/6 1/2 Jan./March Sellers.
Javas rather easier without any business.

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 11 (5 p.m.).

Our market has recorded a further declining tendency, evidencing a drop of 2 to 3d. per cwt. in Forward positions. Kanta in the local market remains closed to-day as usual and also will remain inactive to-morrow on account of Bara-Wafat holiday of the Muslims.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 19/3 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 14/2 per cwt.
Shipment September Sh. 21 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment October-December Sh. 21/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Continental Beet Sugar:—
Shipment November-December Sh. 20/7 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment November-December Sh. 21 per cwt. F. B. H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 18/11 per cwt.
Shipment September-October Sh. 20/4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment October-November-December Sh. 20/6 per cwt. F. B. H.

London, Oct. 10.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags—
£24 1/4 Oct./Nov. Done.
24 1/2 Oct./Nov. sellers.
Tone.—Firm at higher rates.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net—
44 5/8 Oct./Dec. Buyers.
44/9 Jan./April Done and Buyers.

London, Oct. 10.

Linseed La Pleta Argentine.—New crop was firm and business has been done at considerable higher prices old crop was fully steady. £22 1/8 for Oct./Nov. Sellers.
Cottonseed Bombay was firm and dearer £11 7/16 paid for Dec./Jan.
Castorseed Bombay £31 Oct./Nov. Sellers.

London, Oct. 10.

Business was done in Linseed Calcutta Oct Nov shipment at 24 1/4
Linseed Bombay Nov shipment to Hull at 24 3/4
Linseed La Plata Jan./Feb shipment to Hull at 21 5/8
Rapeseed Real Bold Ferozepore Oct./Nov. shipment to North Continent £23 3/8
Calcutta Toria Oct/Nov shipment to Hamburg at 23
Cottonseed Bombay Oct at 11 7/8
Cottonseed Bombay Dec/Jan at £11/8/9

METALS

London, Oct. 10.

English best Selected Copper £65 3/4.
Standard Copper G. M. B. £62.
Copper Braziers £82 1/2.
Yellow Metal 77/8.
Hard Spelter £28.
Corrugated Sheets £18.
Tin Block £245 3/4.

London, Oct. 10.

Para U. P. River Fine Spot Nov./Dec. 16.
Plantation First Latex Crepe Oct. steady 15 1/4.

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, October 11.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 10th October 1924.

Cotton	3283 Bales
Wheat	4070 Cwts
Linseed	9218 ,,
Rapeseed etc	4626 ,,
Gingellyseed	2743 ,,
Poppyseed	131 ,,
Groundnuts	2398 ,,
Castorseed	11857 ,,
Rice	2418 ,,
Myrabollams	600 ,,
Cottonseed	1767 ,,
Mowraseed	65 ,,
Gram	1767 ,,
Jowar	441 ,,
Masur	Nil ,,
Barley	2761 ,,
Bajri	2333 ,,
Coal	1408 Tons.

"A RAMBLE IN LITERATURE."

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Under the auspices of the Catholic Gymkhana Debating Society, Miss I. Le Blond, B.A. (Oxen) delivered an instructive and inspiring lecture on "A Ramble in Literature" on Saturday, with Mrs. H. Hodgkinson in the chair. The learned speaker kept the large audience spell-bound during the whole course of her marvellous ramble through the regions of Poetry. A definite itinerary, being a theme for several hours she, avoiding the high roads of classics, took the audience through some simple but sublime paths once trodden by Shelley, Wordsworth Dryden and 'Omar Khayyam. She admirably commenced the discourse by revealing the poetic and ethical significance of the beautiful message of Shelley to his beloved, and discussed in an exhaustive manner the common heritage of man. From the highest lord to the lowest churl, remarked the speaker, all are bound irrespective of their sanguinary nobility, to receive light from above, were they to open the windows of their soul. She then directed the imagination of the interested audience to the Wordsworthian ideals of man. Having defined man and his potentiality as understood and voiced by Dryen and Wordsworth, she, with full sympathy for man, refused to concur with Shakespeare in his cynic definition of man in "Measure for Measure." Soaring high up in the clouds with Wordsworth, the rambler, depicted the spiritual beauty of the pleasure of man, which the meanest flower of Nature can give him, when once he spreads the plumes of contemplation. Nature, said the speaker is infinitely higher to any form of human society. God is there dwelling with all His splendour. She then alluded to the sham and unreal pleasures of a world of gross materialism, and how the passing pleasures of this evanescent world, devoid of spirituality, ultimately degenerate the human potency. Upon this occasion she most wonderfully discussed the philosophy of that famous Miltonic thought that "They also serve who only stand and wait." The lecturer terminated her journey in a world of that radical free thinker, 'Omar Khayyam commenting upon the fascinating Rhapsodies in promise of wine, love and all earthly joys and his philosophical views on the eternal mysteries of human life.

The president highly lauded the striking key-note of the Rambler, that even the meanest flower of this universe proclaims triumphantly the infinite greatness of the Creator. She then announced to the public that Miss Le Blond would be leaving India shortly for Oxford to do research work in literature and requested the audience to join her in wishing every success to the promising lecturer.

INDIAN DOCTOR AND WHITE GIRL.

AUTHORITIES' ACTION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Capetown correspondent of the "Daily News" telegraphed in mail week as follows:—

Miss Jean Forgan, the good-looking Edinburgh Post Office girl of 21, who recently went to Capetown to marry an Indian, Dr. Masters, but was dissuaded, and taken to Johannesburg, arrived in Capetown to-day under remarkable circumstances.

It will be recalled that when Miss Forgan arrived at Capetown she went to Dr. Master's house, but a Mrs. Higgins whom she had met on the voyage, took her away from the house, and eventually, persuaded of the ostracism which would be her lot if she married a coloured man, Miss Forgan went with Mrs. Higgins to Jahannesburg.

Now it appears that Mr. W. B. Ash, a Communist member of the Capetown City Council, visited Miss Forgan in Johannesburg and offered to take her to Capetown to see Dr. Masters again.

She agreed but meanwhile the immigration authorities had booked her passage to England by a steamer which sailed yesterday.

As the result of a wire from the immigration authorities the police formally arrested Miss Forgan for contravening the immigration laws, but no charge will be made.

Members of the Capetown Caledonian Society have arranged for Miss Forgan to stay at a Young Women's Christian Association institution.

Miss Forgan has had a long conversation with Dr. Masters, and she said to me: "I consider that Dr. Masters has been badly treated."

Mr. Ash said: "I acted purely on principle. Several people will have to answer for their actions in this matter."

A marriage between Miss Forgan and Dr. Masters is still possible.

(The Chief Magistrate of Capetown last month asked the "Daily News" Capetown correspondent to warn English girls against mixed marriages. "The worst tragedies I have ever known" he said, "have been caused through white girls marrying Indians or negroes. White girls who make this terrible mistake become social pariahs.")

INDIANS IN RAILWAY SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Sir Charles Innes the other day said in the Legislative Assembly "we have already accepted the policy of the Indianisation of the railway services and agreed to the recommendation of the Lee Report that the recruitment should be 75 per cent Indians and 25 per cent Europeans. I have already said that in the last three years we exceeded these figures in both the Traffic and the Engineering departments of the State railways." This is exactly what Mr. Hindley, Railway Chief Commissioner, said in reply to a question in May last quoting figures of Indian A.T.S's recruited during the last three years. This is what the Railway Board also told the Lee Commission as is clear from para (42) of the Lee Report.

The subject dealt with by the Lee Commission and to which the replies of the said two Railway officials refer is recruitment for what are called "the Central Services" or in other words the Imperial Services. Before the Indian demand for Indianisation the A.T.S. post carried Rs 300 as start with an annual increment of Rs. 50. But the Indian A.T.S's recruited within the last three years to whose recruitment the said two officers refer are started with Rs. 150-50-250 with an annual increment of Rs. 20 only. The post has been thus reduced to a level even lower than an upper subordinate post. The Railway Board has ruled that 20 per cent of the posts reserved for the Indian recruited branch of what has been now designated as "superior grade"—that is to say, the A.T.S.ship as it used to be formerly—will be given to selected youngmen out of the said A.T.Ss. They have to do the same duty as other A.T.Ss; they occupy the same position and have to live in a style customary among the former All-India Services men.

It is thus clear that the said replies are not what they are intended to be. Unless these A.T.Ss are given what these replies say they have been given—that is to say the "superior grade"—it is not right to say that any Indian has been recruited to the Central Services as recommended by the Lee Report and as stated by the said two Railway authorities. Will some one take up this question in the Legislative Assembly?—Yous etc.

'VERITAS.'

SPORTING NEWS.

WEEK END CRICKET.

HINDU GYM. VS. KATHIAWAR.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF PORBUNDER'S PRINCELY GIFT.

A two days' match was played between the Hindu Gymkhana and H. H. the Maharaja of Porbunder's team on Saturday and Sunday on the Hindu Gymkhana grounds resulting in a win for the Hindu Gymkhana by 58 runs.

The Hindu Gymkhana went in to bat on Saturday and put up a very decent score at the close of the day. Dongre's batting performance of the day was faultless and was responsible for 64 runs. Rao in a good style secured 39 runs for his side, while P. Vithal contributed 29. Three other batsmen were able to secure double figures, while the tail showed a very poor performance. Stumps were drawn at the close of the Hindu Gymkhana's innings of 172. The match was resumed on Sunday at 11-30 in the morning under perfect weather conditions. The visitors went in to bat, but met with ill luck in the dismissal of Manilal without a single run to his credit. Ramji's contribution of 31 was the highest individual score for his side. Chhaya and Chimanlal both added a useful contribution of 17 runs each, while the rest were not able to put up a decent show. The first innings were closed with 106 runs. The Hindu Gymkhana closed their second innings for 69 runs with the loss of six wickets. Dongre again maintained his reputation as a sound batsman with his 32 runs. P. Vithal and Mahale were responsible for double figures. The visitors in their second venture were able to put up 77 runs when stumps were drawn for the day. Kesari's stand for his side was admirable and was responsible for 27 runs for his side. H. H. the Maharaja's contribution of 15 was valuable for retrieving the position of the visitors.

At the close of the game, it was announced that H. H. the Maharaja of Porbunder had been kind enough to become a patron of the Hindu Gymkhana by contributing Rs. 5,000 to the Gymkhana.

Scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

S S Dongre, b Ramji	64
M A Mahale, l-b-w, b Oghadshanker	13
C H Chanda Rana, b Oghadshanker	10
P Vithal, b Oghadshanker	21
P Shivram, c Manilal, b Ramji	12
D A Shete, b Ramji	6
M B Rao, c and b Ramji	39
S R Godambe, b Oghadshanker	1
K J Pathare, b Oghadshanker	0
R I Patel, not out	1
B R Kagal, b Oghadshanker	0
Extras	4
Total	172

2nd Innings.

M B Rao, b Ramji	2
Chanda Rana, c and b Ramji	2
S S Dongre, c Chimanlal, b Oghadshanker	32
P Vithal, c Bhanji, b Ramji	13
M A Mahale, not out	11
D A Shete, c Chhaya, b Oghadshanker	4
P Shivram, b Oghadshanker	6
Extras	5
Total	69

H. H. MAHARAJA OF PORBUNDER'S TEAM

1st Innings.

Manilal, b Kagal	0
Bhanji, b Kagal	2
Kesari, st Rao, b Shivram	3
Prince Ghansyamsingh, b Kagal	0
Chhaya, b Kagal	17
H H the Maharaja of Porbunder, b Kagal	6
Ramji, b Kagal	31
Chimanlal, l-b-w, b Godambe	17
Oghadshanker, not out	5
Gagubhai, c Vithal, b Godambe	4
Shivram, l-b-w, b Godambe	4
Extras	11
Total	106

2nd Innings.

Prince Ghansyamsingh, b Patel	8
Manilal, l-b-w, b Kagal	9
Bhanji, st Patel	4
Chhaya, st Patel	6
Kesari, not out	27
Ramji, b Kagal	0
Chimanlal, l-b-w, b Patel	0
H H Maharaja of Porbunder, b Godambe	15
Oghadshanker, not out	10
Extras	4
Total	77

"TIMES" Vs. KILLICK NIXON'S BY 103.

The newspaper XI scored an easy win against Killick Nixons by 103 runs on the Esplanade Maidan on Saturday afternoon, the scores being "Times" 141 and K. Nixon C. C. 38., Irani struck 57 for the Pressmen and Kenny Edwards contributed 29 and Tarapore-walla 23. The "Times" declared their innings for 7 wickets. The scores were:—

"TIMES OF INDIA" C. C.

K Irani 57, D Debu 5, F Tarraporevala 23, J Havewala 3, B Mirza 8, K Edwards 29, E Driver 3, T Carey (not out) 1, S Bhoru, H Bagrie, H Comfort did not bat, extras 12 Total (for 7 wickets) 141.

KILLICK NIXON & CO. C. C.

S J Parker 0, H F Milne 9, A T Robinson 7, D K Kapadia 1, E C Reid 0, J Milne 1, A D Smith 0, W Fernandez 5, F C Annesley 0, Nusserwanji (not out) 7, D V Velankar 2, extras 6. Total 38.

CUSTOMS BEAT E. D. SASSOON & CO.

With a total of 84 to their credit the Customs beat the E. D. Sassoon Co.'s XI by 40 runs. Cowton and Lynn were the best scorers on the winning side with 20 and 16 respectively. The scores were:—

CUSTOMS.

H Lynn 16, K Krisp 19, G Butler 5, F Conton 20, A Kidd 1, C Dadley 2, D R Wasker 4, H Gordon 4, R Edward 7, E Kork 2, K Sonar 0, extras 4. Total 84.

E. D. SASSOON & CO.'S C. C.

J L Sequeira 8, M L Mead 1, A Fernandez 0, C Pinto 8, N F Daver 9, R K Telang 2, H Ogden 1, M P Smart 7, F S Collett 2, A H Hicks 4, Pradhan 1. Total 44.

CENTRAL Y. M. C. A. WIN BY 8 WICKETS.

The Young Men from the Central Branch beat Latham and Abercrombie team by 8 wickets in a two innings match. The losers scored only 31 in their first knock and the Young Men replied with 7 more. The Mercantile firm team did not do any better in their second venture scoring 36 and the Y. M. C. A. made up the rest of the runs losing only two wickets. The scores were:—

L. A. & CO.

1st Innings.—Demonte 3, Merwanji 7, Chavan 3, Kanvinde 5, Griffiths 1, Shete 2, De Cunha 1, Consacio 3, Dias 3, Bharucha 1, Pereira 1, extra 1. Total 31.

2nd Innings.—Demonte 1, Merwanji 6, Chavan 1, Kanvinde 7, Griffiths 9, Shete 0, De Cunha 1, Consacio 0, Dias 8, Bharucha 0, Pereira 0, extras 3. Total 36.

Y. M. C. A.

1st Innings.—Martin 0, Thompson 0, Kelly H 2, Hale 4, MacMillan 21, Kelly V 1, Warder 0, Brookes 6, Barnes 0, Moffats 1, Chisholm 0, extras 4. Total 38.

2nd Innings.—Martin 6, Thompson 4, Hale 4, Kelly V 7, MacMillan 7, Kelly V, Warder, Brookes, Barnes, Moffats and Chisholm did not bat, extras 3. Total 31.

BOMBAY BATTALION AND BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B" DRAW.

The scores were:—

BOMBAY BATTALION.

Milson 10, Clarke 6, Cummings 21, Parkin 16, Cole 50, Lewis 4, Le Fleming (not out) 18, Cooper 3, Dukes 0, Mitchell 0, Kalapesi (not out) 2, extras 4. Total (for 9 wickets) 134.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Clayton 17, Cole E H 26, Purcell (not out) 14, Oxford 6, Mackinnon 19, McLeod (not out) 1 Johnson, Donnelly, Watson, Murray, Britwistle did not bat, extras 13. Total (for 4 wickets) 96.

ENGLAND BEATS S. AFRICA.

3 GOALS TO 2 IN FOOTBALL.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

In the Amateur International Association football match England beat South Africa by three goals to two at Southampton.

The following are results of football matches played in League to day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Birmingham 1, Aston Villa nil; Blackburn 3, Manchester City 1; Bolton 6, Preston 1; Everton nil, Sunderland 3; Huddersfield 4, Arsenal nil; Newcastle nil, Liverpool nil; Notts County 3, Cardiff nil; Sheffield United 1, Nottingham Forest 2; Tottenham 1, Burnley 1; West Bromwich 3, Leeds 1; West Ham 1, Bury 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool 1, Middlesborough 1; Chelsea nil, Fulham nil; Coventry 5, Oldham 1; Derby 4, Port Vale 1; Hull 5, Barnsley 2; Leicester 4, Clapton Orient 2; Manchester United 1, Crystal Palace nil; Portsmouth 2, Wolverhampton 2; South Shields 1, Bradford City nil; Stockport 1, Southampton 1; Stoke nil, Sheffield Wednesday 2.

THIRD DIVISION, (Southern Section.)

Bournemouth 1, Bristol City 3; Brentford nil, Queens Park Rangers 1; Brighton 2, Plymouth 3; Bristal Rovers nil, Newport 1; Exter nil, Southend 1; Gillingham 1, Slindon 1; Luton nil, Aberdare nil; Merthyr Chalton 1; Millwall nil, Reading nil, Northampton 1; Swansea 3, Watford 1.

(Northern Section.)

Wigan 2, Ashington nil; Barrow 1, Tranmere 1; Bradford 3, Wrexham nil; Darlington 4, Rotherham nil; Doncaster nil, Durham nil; Grimsby 1, Halifax 1; Hartlepools 3, Accrington nil; Nelson two, Walsall 1; New Brighton 4, Lincoln 1; Rochdale 2, Chesterfield 1; Southport two, Crewe nil.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Airdrioonians 1, Raith nil; Celtic 1, Hearts nil; Cowdenbeath 2, Rangers 2; Dundee nil, Norton nil; Falkirk 2, Hamilton 1; Hibernians 7, Ayr United nil; Kilmarnock 3, Queen's Park 1; Motherwell 1, Aberdeen 2; Partick nil, St. Johnstone 1; Third Lanark nil, St. Mirsen 1.—Reuter.

RUGBY IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Following are results of matches played in Rugby Union to-day:—

Blackheath 6 Newport 7, Harlequins 16 Portsmouth Services 6; London Scottish 17 Rosslyn Park 0; St. Bartholomews 0, Richmond 5; Cambridge University 32, Old Leysians 5; Gloucester 0, Guys Hospital 5; Bradford 31, London Welsh 12; Coventry 18, Old Alleynians 0; Northampton 9, Old Merchant Taylors 6; Bristol 8, Devonport Services 0; Leicester 6, Llanelly 3; Moseley 13, Pillharriers 5; Cardiff 21, Plymouth Albion 11; Aberavon 19, Neath 3, Cross Keys 0, Bridgend 0; Swansea 3, Pontypool 8; Watsonians 11, Edinburgh Academicals 0; Stewart College 14, Edinburgh Institution F. P 3; Glasgow Academicals 16, Glasgow High School 3.

RUGBY AT BIRKENHEAD.

In the Rugby football match at Birkenhead today All-Blacks beat Cheshire by 18 points to five.

FOOTBALL AT BELFAST.

In Inter-League Association Football Match at Belfast to-day the English beat the Irish by 5 goals to nil.—Reuter.

DUKE OF YORK HANDICAP RESULT

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Duke of York Handicap resulted as follows:—

PHAROS	1
DUCKS YEOMAN	2
VERDICT	3

Fourteen ran. Three lengths between first and second and same length between second and third.

Betting: 7 to 1 against Pharos; 20 to against Ducks Yeoman and 7 to 2 against Verdict.—Reuter.

AMERICAN RACES.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Latonia (Kentucky).—Epinard's third an last race in America over ten furlongs resulted in Sarazen beating Epinard which came second followed by My Play.—Reuter.

LIGHT AEROPLANE COMPETITION.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Air Ministry considers, the results of the light aeroplane competitions at Lympne warrant, formation of a small number of light aeroplane clubs but it does not feel justified in recommending such clubs to adopt any of the existing types of dual control aeroplane until the engine question is further explored. It points out the necessity for running engines of highspeed at Lympne in order to secure a maximum competition.—Reuter.

EXTENTION OF RENT ACT.

PARSI SUPPORT TO MR. NARIMAN'S BILL.

At the Cine Medeline at Grant Road a public meeting was held on Sunday under the auspices of the Grant Road Parsi Associations to protest against the termination of the provisions of the Rent Acts so far as they reated to business premises and to support Mr. Nariman's Bill. Mr. J. J. Vimadalal presided.

Mr. Vimadalal said it was a matter of regret that the premises of Government concerning their new building programme were not yet fulfilled. On the other hand large sums of money were being wasted in filling the beautiful Backbay. All the conditions which existed at the time the Rent Act was brought into operation were still there, and yet it was proposed to do away with the Rent Act altogether. The middle classes were still suffering from the scarcity of cheap houses, and the financial depression was getting worse. The economic condition of the middle and lower classes was as bad as it could be. In these circumstances it was the duty of all to support Mr. K. F. Nariman's Bill which he proposed to introduce in the next session of the Council. If Government really had any sympathy for the people then it was their duty to support the Bill whole-heartedly and help to pass the Bill into law. Any sane man could see for himself that it was impossible for housing conditions in the city to improve within one year, when the Rent Act, so ar as it concerned the dwelling houses, would terminate.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then passed:

1. This public meeting of the tenants of Bombay held under the auspices of the Grant Road Parsi Association enters its strong and emphatic protest against the action of the Government officials in disregarding the greatest good of the greatest number, and refusing leave to introduce Mr. Addyman's Bill in the last sessions of the Legislative Council whereby it was sought to extend the period of operation of the Rent Acts as applicable to non-residential premises. The result has caused consternation among traders and businessmen.

This meeting whole-heartedly supports the new Bill in respect of residential quarters to be introduced in the next sessions of the local Council by Mr Nariman and congratulates him for espousing the cause of the needy tenants.

This meeting trusts Government will support it and requests all members of the Council to vote in its favour.

2. This meeting urges the Municipal Corporation and the Municipal Commissioner to take early steps to lay out a play-ground on the Gilder Tank site as recommended by the Roads Committee so as to relieve the site if its present filthy and undiserable state.

3. This meeting authorises the President to forward the resolutions to the respective authorities concerned.

AMRITSAR NATIONAL BANK CASE.

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S EXAMINATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 11.

The examination of the Managing Director of the Amritsar National Bank (in liquidation) which was postponed so that a compromise might be arrived at, was resumed to-day before Rai Rahme Lal, District and Sessions Judge, Lahore, as all attempts at compromise had failed.

Mr. M. D. Ahmed, ex-Manager of the Simla branch of the Bank and one of the Directors, examined to-day by Mr. Madan Gopal, the Oincial Liquidator, said that he was working on Rs. 80 a month in the Alliance Bank of Simla and subsequently started a paper and owned a press. He held shares worth Rs. 35,000 in various companies. He owned Rs 10,000 worth of shares in the Amritsar National Bank and not of four lakhs as shown in the Bank books. He admitted that Rs. 25,000 had been falsely shown as debited to his account by transfer from the "floating account" which was less than Rs. 2,000. He further admitted that many more entries as shown in the cash book were fictitious. These bogus entries, he stated, were made under instructions from the Head Office.

Replying to a further question, he said that Pro Notes and vouchers for Rs. 110,000 as a loan advanced to him, were false. He could not say whether these false entries were made for the purpose of the balance sheet. He was also a shareholder now in another bank started by Mr. Shundhe, who was the Managing Director of the late bank.

Mr. Shundhe, Managing Director, who was partly examined some time ago was further examined to-day. He said that entries of Rs. 30,000 received from one Kishan Chand and another of Rs 20,000 from one Indra Mohan were bogus money, having never been received. He also admitted many other entries of various large amounts to be false. The statutory report, he said, did not show the correct position of the bank.

Questioned as to why he had made false reports in the balance sheet, he replied that this was the general practice everywhere for window-dressing. He further admitted that the balance sheet issued on 31st January 1923 showed the working capital of the Bank at 22 lakhs odd and it would not be wrong to assert that 15 lakhs out of it was bogus. He said that the expenses of the head office for January 1923 were not shown but if these had been shown, the net result in the balance sheet would have been a loss.

This concluded the examination of the Managing Director and further examination of other directors was postponed.

HOUSING OF UNTOUCHABLES

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with great interest, tampered with feeling of pain and grief, the discussion that took place in the Bombay Municipal Corporation last Monday over Mr. Kanji's motion on the subject of ejection of some relatives of Halalkhores and Bhangis residing in Municipal chawls at Valpakhady, Mazgaon. I am glad in a way that the Commissioner took the drastic step, presumably at the instance of his health department subordinates, of turning out bag and baggage on the street of some of the relatives of Bhangi employees, including the husband in one case, as admitted by the Commissioner himself; for that will force public attention on the serious disabilities that untouchable castes of Dheds Bhangis and Mahars are placed under in the matter of housing in Bombay. It is patent fact that even the cultured men of these castes find insuperable difficulty in getting rooms to live in either for love or for money, even on payment of full economic rent, unless they manage to pass off as men of some touchable caste. I know of cases where even high officers of a public body like the Improvement Trust have refused rooms to very decent men of the Dhed caste, merely because of their caste. I know of a rich Hindu landlord of Bombay being requested by no less a person than Mahatma Gandhi to erect a chawl, at least to let out vacant land for erecting huts for the exclusive use of these unfortunate brethren, but without any result. Nay more, I know cases in which people of Dhed caste driven from their villages by scarcity and poverty to the city of Bombay, are compelled against their will to accept the work of Halalkhores, though their own and their ancestral profession was that of the weaver, merely to get a few square feet of covered space (mind you, it is no home) for himself and his family to stretch their limbs in a Municipal Bhangi chawl. For no other landlord, be he a Hindu, Parsi or Moslem would dare let out a room to a Dhed labourer for any consideration. Even the Improvement Trust has to let out a whole chawl, never a room or rooms in a chawl—to a Mahar or a Dhed, much less to a Bhangi, though the latter may not be doing the work of actual removal of night-soil. Such is the public prejudice that keeps whole castes numbering thousands, ever degraded, and often homeless and at the mercy of the Municipal Commissioner.

But I must not let this opportunity pass of mentioning one more result of this untouchability on the morale of some of our health department subordinates. Now it is well-known that the Municipality have not been able to build its own chawls for housing all its employees of the conservancy department I mean sweepers and Halalkhores, even at this date. So there is constantly a dearth of living rooms for them. As soon as a new Municipal chawl is built and ready for occupation of course on payment of the rent charged by the Municipality, the right of occupation is regularly sold by the Inspector in-charge for a sum varying from fifty to hundred rupees a room, and thus the Inspector and with him some others, make a little fortune every time new chawl is occupied. This sale does not take place by a public auction, but clandestinely through Bhangi Mukadam, the usual agent of the Inspector and others. Malpractices of this kind of squeezing money from poor sweepers and Halalkhors of Bombay by Inspectorial staff are many and varied, but as they are not relevant to the subject in hand, I rest content with merely alluding to them.

In this matter of housing members of the untouchable castes, it is not only Hindu landlords who are to blame, but Parsi and Moslem also. All are agreed in tabooing such tenants, lest it may affect their pockets. Government and philanthropists may start special schools for their children or may erect special public taps or construct wells for their benefit but will nobody in Bombay undertake to build special chawls for them in suitable localities? Will not those rich men who endow their thousands and lakhs in building temples, dharamshalas and sanatoriums direct their kind attention to the housing of these unfortunate brethren, from whom we take the meanest and most necessary service? Surely Bombay is not yet barren of such business-men who will invest their money in such a humane cause and for the help of the down trodden.—Yours, etc

A. V. THAKKAR.

Dohad, Gujerat.

GREASON'S MURDER.

AMERICAN CONSUL GENL'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

The Acting American Consul General in Calcutta told an Associated Press representative that the wounds inflicted on the American Professor Greason and his wife by the monks at Rangoon were not so serious as at first reported. Both were suffering from severe shock and every hope was entertained of their recovery. Available evidence showed that the attack was in no way anti-American but was rather an anti-White or anti-Christian manifestation following upon the imprisonment of U. Ottama on October 8th. There was no reason to believe that adequate police protection had not been afforded or that the attack could in any way have been prevented by the Rangoon authorities.

Under the auspices of the Mysore Lingayet Education Fund Association, the Tenth All-India Veerashaiva Conference will be held at Bangalore in December next. A Reception Committee consisting of leading gentlemen of the community with Dewan Bahadur Rajasabhabhushana K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Esq., C.I.E., as Chairman, has already been appointed and the dates and other details will be notified in due course.

Dr. T. P. Sharma writes to us from Cawnpore appealing for the local relief of people stricken by floods in the Bithor disaster area.

CORONER'S COURT.

EXCISE INSPECTOR'S DEATH.

SON'S EVIDENCE BEFORE CORONER'S COURT.

Mr. A. R. King the Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Mr. D. U. Gerard, late Excise Inspector, at Kalyan on Sunday. The body of the deceased was exhumed from the Sewri Cemetery on Saturday with the permission of the Coroner.

It will be remembered that the deceased met with his death on the 1st instant and was reported to have died of snakebite.

Mr. Gustave D. Gerard, deceased's son deposed that his father was an Excise Inspector at Bhiwandi. He was living alone. He saw his father fifteen days before his death. The deceased was then quite well and had no trouble as far as the witness knew. Witness heard of his father's death when he was in his office. A wire was sent to the witness' mother by an Excise jemadar. When the witness reached home from office, he found that his mother and younger brother had left for Bhiwandi to arrange for his father's funeral. When he went to Bhiwandi he saw a crowd surrounding the house. Witness saw the deceased on a cot. The deceased had two wounds one on the lower part of the forehead and the other on the left side of the nose. There was an abrision on the right temple and a wound on the left cheek near the nostril. There was again wound on the top of the head from which blood was trickling. Inspector Daniels and a Magistrate were present on the scene. The body of the deceased was buried on the second instant. On the 5th instant, witness told Mr. Daniels that he suspected foul play. The next day he was taken to the District Magistrate where he made a statement in writing.

Further inquiry was adjourned to the 25th instant.

KNOCKED DOWN BY AN ENGINE.

The jury brought in a verdict of accidental death of an inquest held over the body of Amalad Sheram.

Amalad Sheram was knocked down and killed by an engine of the G. I. P. Railway while crossing the railway lines near the Parel Office. The deceased saw the engine but instead of going forward, turned back and met with the fatal accident. His skull was fractured.

SUICIDE BY OPIUM POISONING.

A verdict of suicide was brought in by the jury, at an inquest held over the body of Panbai, wife of Hirji Korsee residing at Imamwada.

The deceased's husband stated that he left his house as usual on Friday to go to his grain shop. His father too had left the house leaving her alone in the house. When he returned in the evening he saw the deceased lying on the bed. Asked what was the matter with her, she said that she had taken opium. A doctor was sent for but before his arrival, his wife expired. He was unable to explain why she committed suicide.

WOMAN CRUSHED UNDER AN ENGINE.

Janbi, a Mahomedan woman aged 40, was knocked down and killed by an engine of the G. I. P. Railway, while crossing the lines.

It appeared that while crossing the lines, she was warned of the approach of the engine but she seemed to have paid no heed to it. Her face and hands were crushed and she died immediately.

AMENDING MUNICIPAL ACT.

CORPORATION COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Elections and Procedure Rules Committee of the Corporation report on the question of amending the Municipal Act so as to provide that any member against whom a vote of censure has been thrice passed, by a majority of at least two-thirds of the Councillors present at a meeting, shall cease to be a member:—

"It will be remembered that one of the arguments advanced in support of the proposition at the meeting at which this question was considered by the Corporation was that under Rule 32 of the Corporation Procedure Rules if there be any refusal on the part of a Councillor to obey the ruling of the President he could direct the Councillor to retire for the remainder of the sitting or for any less period and if the Councillor refused to retire the President could adjourn the meeting to a subsequent meeting. This power was considered to be quite inadequate to meet the situation as in case the Councillor refused to retire from the meeting the President could only adjourn the meeting and thereby hamper the work of the Corporation and cause inconvenience to other Councillors for the fault of one. The Committee have therefore been asked to consider whether some measure as is suggested in the proposition under reference should be adopted.

After careful consideration of the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee are of opinion that while the measure such as is proposed is not necessary it is essential that the President should be given some additional powers to meet emergencies. They therefore recommend that Government may be moved to amend the Municipal Act on the lines of Rule No. 17 of the Bombay Legislative Council Procedure Rules which is as follows:—

(1) The President shall preserve order and have all powers necessary for the purpose of enforcing his decisions on all points of order.

(2) He may direct any member whose conduct is in his opinion grossly disorderly to withdraw immediately from the Council, and any member so ordered to withdraw shall do so forthwith and shall absent himself during the remainder of the day's meeting. If any member is ordered to withdraw a second time in the same session, the President may direct the member to absent himself from the meetings of the Council for any period not longer than the remainder of the session, and the member so directed shall absent himself accordingly.

(3) The President may in the case of grave disorder arising in the Council suspend any sitting for a time to be named by him."

MYSORE ASSEMBLY.

DEWAN'S REPLY TO ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, Oct. 11.

At yesterday's sitting of the Assembly after the administrative review was presented by the Dewan, fifty members presented an adjournment motion for discussing a matter of urgent importance, viz., Civil Service reorganisation. Mr. Abbas Khan led the debate and members supported him. The Dewan remarked the subject was difficult and members spoke under a misapprehension not being conversant with the rules. He himself was a member of the Indian Civil Service for thirty years and would do nothing to break its prestige. (Hear, hear.) He agreed for a discussion and asked members to bring a resolution on Friday next.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

WEDNESDAY, October 15.

Public meeting re: Rent Act, Prarthana Samaj Hall, Charni Road, 6-30 p.m. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST MALARIA.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered on "Malaria" by Dr. D. R. Desai to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in the Gopal Hirji Wani's Chawl at Chinchpokli.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Battalion, 4th Bombay Grenadiers, will play a selected programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Monday) commencing at 6 p.m.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

There will be a meeting of the local members of the Philatelic Society of India, at 6 p.m. on Tuesday the 14th of October, at Mr. Cama's Office, opposite the Hongkong Shanghai Bank, Cowasjee Patel Street.

A RECEPTION TO MR. D. G. PADHYE.

The Pan-supari Samarambh Committee will hold a reception in honour of Mr. D. G. Padhye, retired Secretary, Schools Committee, tomorrow (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. (B. T.) in Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas will preside.

KHWAJA KAMALUDDIN'S LECTURE.

Khwaja Kamaluddin Sahib, the well-known Muslim Missionary in England, will deliver a lecture on "Islam—The Religion of Peace and Love", to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall (Kalaghora, Fort), Bombay. Every creed and class is cordially invited to attend the lecture.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to interruption of cable between Perim and Obock, telegrams for Djibouti will be accepted and transmitted via Aden-Radio at the following rates:—

Urgent—rupees five annas four per word.
Ordinary—rupee one annas twelve per word.
Deferred—annas fourteen per word.

Telegrams can also be forwarded from Aden by post if the sender so desires. In this case the indication "Post Aden" (which has to be paid for) should be inserted in the address.

F WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of the "F" Ward D. C. C. are invited for 17 seats from this Ward on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee for the ensuing year 1924-25. Nominee also must be a member of the Committee. Nominations will be accepted at the Committee's Office, Ghaswala Building, Parel, till 10 a.m. on Sunday, the 19th instant.

Members and Sahayaks who have got the membership books in their possession are requested to return the same on or before the 15th instant at the above Committee's Office, as the register will be closed for enrolment on that date. No member will be allowed to vote at the polling booth, if his name does not appear on the register. Members' register will be closed for enrolment of members from the 15th to 19th instant, both days inclusive.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the above Institute a programme of open air sports for the workers of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim mills, consisting of half-timers' races, adults' hundred yards race, Indian pole and club feats and wrestling matches was arranged on the 7th instant on the Fazulbhoy ground, Mr. Nolan, Spinning Master, Fazulbhoy Mills presiding. Messrs J. B. Green, Weaving Supdt., Mathuradas's group of mills, Meherali, Engleken and Hargrieve from the staff and over 700 workers were present. In all 65 competitors took part in the sports of which 19 got prize as winners. The destribution of refreshment to the half-time boys brought the function to a close.

G. I. P. RY. ADVISORY COMMITTEE'S MEETING.

Bombay, Oct. 11.

The fifth meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee was held on Thursday, the 25th of September. The subjects discussed were:—

(1) The programme of works to be carried out on the line in the five years, 1925—30. (2) The question as to whether some means can be found of proving the case as between the consignor and the consignee in regard to deficiencies in consignments. (3) Design of 2nd and 3rd class composite bogie for the Dhond-Baramati Railway. (4) Increase in charges for meals at the Victoria Terminus refreshment room. (5) And the proposed station indications on electrified sections of the line.

Questions were also asked by Mr. Madon in regard to reduction in inter-class fares, new rules for the packing of consignments handed over to the railway and stores purchase arrangements on the G. I. P.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL HALL.

INCREASED ACCOMMODATION FOR PUBLIC.

A Committee of the Municipal Corporation considered the question of lengthening the galleries for the public in the Municipal Hall and now report as under:—

"Three possible alternatives were suggested at the Committee's meeting when the subject was discussed, viz., (1) increasing the accommodation for the public by extending the existing wooden gallery in the Hall; (2) replacing the existing gallery on the south end of the Hall by a larger one as the Committee were informed that the present structure was not safe for use; and (3) constructing a new gallery on the western side of the Hall just opposite the existing wooden gallery. The Committee were however informed by the Commissioner that any addition to the existing galleries would interfere with the aesthetic beauty of the Hall apart from the fact that it would cost nearly a lakh of rupees to construct a new gallery opposite the present one.

After careful consideration of the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee beg to report that in their opinion the extension of the present gallery or the construction of additional galleries for the public in the Municipal Hall is not necessary but that on special occasions when the public are likely to attend in large numbers the Commissioner should be requested to make special arrangements as hitherto for accommodating the public in the Hall and to provide a removeable semi-permanent railing, raised platform, etc., for the purpose."

Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal has sanctioned the present of hundred pounds per mensem to Ex-Khalif Abdul Majid Khan throughout his life.—A. P.

The District Traffic Superintendent at Khurda, Bengal Nagpur Railway wires from Golanthra under date 12:—Through running was resumed between Golanthra and Ichhapuram at 11 this morning.—A.

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The Bombay Chronicle

MONDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1924.

THE BOMBAY COUNCIL.

The Bombay Legislative Council which meets to-day will, we hope, have a more successful record to show than the achievements of July when the Opposition was mainly on the defensive. The progressive capacity of the Bombay Council is hampered by the combination of the non-Brahmin bloc and the Sindh group upon whom officials rely for resistance to non-official efforts towards reform. The best demonstration which the Swaraj Party could obtain in the last session was in respect of the resolution proscribing the liquor traffic of the Presidency—in twenty years. The present session has a large volume of business to tackle, and some of the resolutions have been so framed as to enlist the support of all parties on the non-official side. The proposal that the Local Government should not commit itself to the extravagance of the Lee Commission without the consent of the Council is a cautious measure worthy of unanimous acceptance. Madras, Behar and Assam have positively opposed the suggestions of the Commission while the Assembly has claimed an opportunity for re-examining the grievances of the Superior Services without any hole-and-corner manipulation of evidence. In circumstances so direct and significant, it would be a disgrace for the Bombay Council to evade the guarded suggestion of the resolution. The Children's Protection Bill, a well-intentioned measure, has to be modified in recognition of the natural rights of parents and the sentiment of Society as a whole which, in spite of the fulminations of Mr. Montgomerie, does not regard the police station as a happy refuge for grown-up girls. As for the Statistics Bill, which employers dread as an inquisitorial weapon, Mr. Montgomerie himself admitted in July that an All-India measure would be more appropriate. While there is need for the collection of statistics, there is no reason why it should not be pursued as much for the examination of jute enterprise as for the cotton industry. If the Industrial Disputes Bill is held back for the sake of All-India legislation, uniformity, if not justice, requires a standard system for all industries. The misgivings of the public regarding official discretion is patent in the tabling of twenty six amendments to the Children's Protection Bill and ninety-eight amendments to the Co-operative Societies Bill. These measures, unlike the amendment of the Land Revenue Code which is relatively a small thing, ought to pass under the unquestioned purview of non-official judgment.

In the last session the Council compromised its credit by mishanding the adjournment motion which protested against the Executive decree of the Central Government and the Secretary of State enabling rejected grants indefinitely to recur before the House. The authorities amended the Rules to thwart a judicial verdict against them, as Bengal Swarajists were pressing hard. It is of enormous importance that the Council, even if it is occasionally factious, should protect its authority. The point has to be borne in mind because Mr. Lawrence proposes to authorise the Standing Finance Committee to juggle with grants and make formal re-appropriations of supplies from one head to another without the sanction of the Council. Foreign parallels are in opposite since in free countries no serious abuses can occur without penalty in the re-shuffle of allotments. In practice, the proposal of Mr. Lawrence will make it convenient for officials to whittle down the limited powers of the Council over the Budget. The occasion requires cautious procedure even from the obedient die-hards of Sindh. Amendments of Standing Orders and Rules must not be allowed as a matter of friendly concession, because the authority of the Council is so paltry that Councillors should follow the adage that he who sups with the Devil had better hold a long spoon. Lawyers are very jealous of the process known as the "delegating of a discretion" and the Council ought critically to examine the amiable proposition of Mr. Lawrence. Though officials are bound to oppose it and raise the bogey of communal rivalry, it would be fair to realise from the beginning that Mr. Bhopatkar does not contemplate many radical changes in his District Municipalities Bill which will presumably pass to a Select Committee if given a reasonable reception.

While the other parts of the Agenda are large and multifarious—163 resolutions by 49 members—there are two serious subjects raised by two leading members which deserve the sympathetic scrutiny and general acceptance of the House. They relate to the urban population in the first instance; hence the difficulty of the position. The first is Mr. Nariman's bill for extending the residue of the Bombay Rent Acts by five years. The selfish mood of landlordism led the Government to oppose Mr. Addyman's Bill in the last session and non-resident tenements are now badly exposed to profiteering. We hope the Council will be able to give a better account of itself this time and forestal the excuse that it looks premature. No less important is the demand for an enquiry into the progress of the Bombay Development whose vagaries and disappointments have become an insupportable scandal. Here again there is the temptation to neutralise the effort of forward elements with re-actionary forces. One member suggests the amalgamation of this mammoth organ of waste with the P. W. Department—a half-measure. What we want is a limit to the colossal outlay of capital expenditure which gives no remunerative return and which long ago gave every indication of failure. What are the Government going to do about getting out of the muddle? Mofussil members would be making a mistake if they allowed themselves to be misled as to the issue by specious differentiation between city and mofussil interests. The present session of the Bombay Council has before it unique opportunities of good and of evil; of reflecting true public opinon and of distorting it. Which will be its choice?

THE ODOUR OF SANCITTY.

Spurred, apparently, by a Sabbath recollection of the blessings promised to peace-makers, the Bombay Government have come out with a solemn sermon to the unregenerate press. They are deeply concerned about the "unfortunate differences" which have arisen between Hindus and Muslims, and they dash in for the solace of the Seventh Beautitude, since they cannot easily be classed, otherwise, among the "children of God." It is obvious from this that Government though absent in body were present in spirit at the Unity Conference. While their sentiment is sound, they have shown a little undue haste in emitting the odour of sanctity. When Sir Malcolm Hailey ascended the Punjab *gadi* he, like a new Vicar, published sententious advice to the press because he wanted to have peace but it was soon followed by a torrent of hatred and envy and malice and all uncharitableness. In the eyes of all but his enemies his original homily on peace killed the suspicion regarding the accouchement of the Sudhar Akali party, who no doubt to the grief of the Governor are now fighting under his nose. The Bombay Government certify to the "political sanity and moderation of the people of this Presidency", but if they must preach communal peace they had better defer it until they, on their part, are able to fight wrongs and win racial justice. Possibly there have been instances of violent controversy in the Hindu-Muslim press of Bombay, but if the Government want to act the model referee they had better not ignore the zeal with which it is magnified and perverted in the Anglo-Indian press. Accurate extracts in English require the skill of full-fledged oriental translators, but if concentrated incitement is to be seen through "Indian Eyes", the Government will not find very great difficulty in spotting the shop. It is the worst sentiments of the worst defaulters that are mistranslated and broad-casted by official organs. In their present resolution, the Government are officious and self-righteous; but if something untoward happens they can piously tread the aisle with their thumbs and fore-fingers held together. The Government seem still to be unaware that the genesis of Hindu-Muslim riots does not always lie between the two communities. We do not like to minimise the brawling wantonness of some sections of the press and the relish with which they advertise unhappy occurrences. While as a result of the Unity Conference, leaders are trying to root out inter-communal rancour, the Government do not exhaust their responsibility by warnings, at once alarmist and grand-motherly. There are times when it is better to avoid all appearance of evil and leave each party to concentrate on its share of peace. What has the bureaucracy done to eliminate race-contempt while the people strive to destroy futile contention? The absence of riot and violence in certain relationships does not imply justice, but the crushing weight of injustice. If there is peace in Bombay, it is not because of Government communiques. Pile Stiggins on Chadband, and both again on Pecksniff, and let them all preach peace to the people and the press; little will result. If quarrels are due to ignorance, the British have done very little to enlighten the people during 150 years. They are cooped up in a hot sphere and the quarrels that ensue are in no mean degree due to the essential wrong of subjection aggravated by enforced ignorance. The counsel of the "Statesman" is more timely. It appeals to Englishmen to look inwards and contribute their share to peace by a little intimate heart-search ing; and, we would add, by the surrender of wrongful privilege to enable Indians to do what Government have, in the task of enlightening the people, signally failed to achieve. Unctuous appeals by Government are puerile when the head of the same Government, only recently free from office, recommends "stopping the mouth of sedition" as the solution of Lancashire's trade difficulties in India. What we want is a stopping of the mouth of cant.

Notes of the Day.

Mosul—And Propaganda.

For some days past a persistent propaganda is being carried on in the English Press to put the Turks in the wrong in the eyes of the world in regard to the Mosul question. The Turkish Government's attitude about the question has been all along quite clear and definite. They have claimed the entire Mosul Vilayet on unassailable political, ethnical and geographical grounds. The British contention has been that they have been administering the Mosul Vilayet as part of Iraq under the mandate of the League and that the only matter now awaiting settlement is the delimitation of the northern boundry of Iraq —a position hardly tenable in view of the fact that this and other mandates were not given by the League but assumed by the victors as spoils of war and that these acts of self-aggrandizement violated the fundamental principle of a mandate namely, consultation of the wishes of the people whose destiny was thus disposed of. The weakness of the British case was, however, demonstrated at the recent League of Nations' meeting at Geneva when Lord Parmoor solemnly declared that Great Britain could not regard the definition of a frontier as a question for a plebiscite as Turkey had suggested. But as a face-saving expedient, the British delegates agreed to the appointment of a Commission to settle the dispute. Turkey, knowing the strength of her claim, of course, had no objection to the whole question being referred to a Commission. But before the Commission has begun to work, machinery has been set in motion to discredit the Turks by spreading alarmist news about alleged Turkish raids into the Iraqian territory, the London "Times", as usual, taking the lead in this campaign, and much capital has been made of the fact that two British Notes of courteous protest have been ignored by the Turks. The long Note which the Turkish Government has now sent in reply, denying the alleged incursions and the intention to concentrate troops exposes the true character of the propaganda of misrepresentation and intimidation which the Press in England has been carrying on.

Labour's Advantage.

The initial advantage with which the Labour Party has entered on the electoral campaign is brought into relief by the election manifestoes of the three parties. The advantage consists in the fact that the Labour Government was defeated on a minor issue which implies that throughout its eight months of office it did nothing which could give either the Liberals or the Conservatives an opportunity to force an appeal to the country. The electorate is naturally annoyed that there should be a third election within a short space of two years and its annoyance will be mainly directed against the Opposition parties who will be hard put to it to justify their action in bringing about the downfall of the Labour Government on what the average voter cannot help considering a trivial issue and what every worker will regard as a point in favour of the Labour Government. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Labour Party has taken full advantage of the tactical blunder of the Opposition parties by determining to fight upon its record during the office and those parts of its programme interrupted by the forced election. The reference in the anaemic manifesto of the Liberals to the latter's assistance to Government's "halting, ineffective and unimaginative" efforts at social reform will evoke the inevitable and convincing retort that it is the Liberals' lack of support that has prevented the Labour Government from fully carrying out its domestic programme.

"British Interests" in Safe Hands.

As for the Conservatives the only effective line of attack for them to adopt is to bring home to the British voter the "menace" of a Socialist Government to vested interests at home and to the Empire. And this is the line which Mr. Baldwin takes when he says that the experiment of a minority Government "has sufficiently indicated what would be the character of a Socialist Government dependent not on other parties but on its own extremists." But to make this statement is one thing and to bring home its truth is quite a different thing. For, eight months of a Labour Government in office have dispelled the alarming anticipations about a Socialist Government. Paradoxical as it may sound the very failures of the Labour Government have improved its chances of returning to office with added strength. In the first place the unknown fear of what a Socialist Government might do has been removed. The Labour Government has proved its ability to govern in the conventional way. The fact that it has not carried out its own distinctive programme has won for it a great deal of confidence from the average voter apart from the majority of workers who cannot but vote for it. It has dealt with India and Egypt in such a manner that the City has pronounced it safe and patriotic. The British interests in the Empire are in as safe hands as they could be under a Liberal or Conservative Government. Even the Russian Treaty, by which the opponents of Labour set so much store, will hardly be sufficient to damn the Labour Government which may well plead that it does not commit the country to anything without the sanction of Parliament while it promises increased trade with Russia in the interest of the unemployed and the country as a whole. And against it the Labour Party has the record of the settlement of the Reparation problem, which baffled its predecessors, on approved lines in consonance with the desire of the capitalists and the militarists.

Indians in Australia.

The "Servant of India" publishes a letter from a barrister in Melbourne addressed to Mr. Sastri which gives the news that the legality of the Commonwealth Government's denial of franchise to Indians residing in Australia was questioned in the Australian High Court and a decision favourable to the Indian community was obtained. The law governing the franchise rights of Indians naturalised in Australia lays down that "no aboriginal native of Australia, Asia, Africa or the Islands of the Pacific (except New Zealand) shall be entitled to have his name placed on or retained on any roll or to vote at any Senate Election or House of Representatives Election unless so entitled under Section 41 of the Constitution." This conflicts with the express provision of the Constitution under which "no adult person who has or acquires a right to vote at elections for the more numerous House of the Parliament of a State shall, while the right continues, be prevented by any law of the Commonwealth from voting at Election for either House of the Parliament of the Commonwealth." This discrepancy was made the subject of a test case and the High Court has decided that the withholding of the suffrage from the Indian is contrary to the law and has ordered the name of the individual concerned to be placed on the register.

DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT.

THE AMENDING BILL.

(BY L. B. BHOPATKAR.)

There can be no two opinions about the fact that the present District Municipal Act (Bombay Act No. III. of 1901) has not at all kept pace with the growing needs of the Presidency and the increasing insistence upon making local self-government more self-reliant and self-contained, and less subject to official arbitrariness and high-handedness. Nobody expected local self-Government to be made truly representative and popular in character, so long as its leading strings were in bureaucratic hands. But after it was transferred into the hands of an Indian Minister in pursuance of the Government of India Act, every one naturally expected that it would take long and rapid strides, and would meet the public demand in this behalf. But facts have totally belied the expectations in this respect.

Not A Radical Measure.

It is with a view to place the more urgent reforms before the Council that I have sent in my Bill proposing to amend the District Municipal Act of 1901 in some of its more important aspects; and the Government have kindly intimated to me that my Bill would not require the previous sanction of the Governor-General, though I had already submitted it to the proper quarter for the said sanction. Upon receipt of the intimation to the above effect from the Government of Bombay, I have tried my best to give it a wide publicity by sending copies of the Bill and the statement of Objects and Reasons to all the municipalities in the Presidency, the members of the Council. The English and vernacular papers, and also to all those gentlemen throughout the Presidency who, according to my information, are known to take interest in the progress of local self-government. I humbly request them to consider the Bill, and to do me the kindness of sending me their suggestions, if any.

I may at once admit that my Bill is not thorough in the sense that it does not relate to all those points in the present Municipal Act, which loudly cry for reform. I could have framed the Bill which would have completely overhauled the existing Act, and would have probably turned it upside down. But I was dissuaded from following that course by the consideration of the almost sure and stiff opposition thereto from the Government benches in the House. My experience of the Council-work dictated to me the course that I have chosen as the right one, and I have followed it. I believe that in a matter like the reform of the local self-government, it is safer, in order to minimise so far as possible the Government opposition, to bring it about in

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ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

LABOUR PARTY'S MANIFESTO.

LIBERAL AND TORY PROGRAMMES.

DE VALERA'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 11.

Judging from the tenour of the campaign of speeches so far delivered, all the three political parties seem equally intent on explaining to the slightly surprised and not over-praised electorate, who is responsible for this third appeal to their franchises within a short space of two years.

The Conservatives and the Liberals place the blame upon the Government for refusing what they contend was a necessary inquiry into the circumstance surrounding the Campbell case and the Government supporters attach the responsibility to the opposition parties for insisting on an inquiry after what the Government claims was a complete exposition of the teh whole episode. Doubtless the interest of the electorate will rapidly increase under the stimulus of a short but intense political campaign and their attention will be directed to many other matters besides the Campbell case.

GOVT.'S FIGHTING POINT.

Government will fight upon their record during the office and those parts of the programme interrupted by the election. They will make a special point of the progress in the solution of foreign problems.

The Liberals and the Conservatives, considering all the circumstances, are, so far, inclined to respect Mr. MacDonald's achievements as Foreign Secretary, always, excepting the Anglo-Soviet agreement, which they dislike. They will put forward constructive programmes of their own and will criticise Government's holding of unemployment and housing problems.

The Communist party will apparently play a negligible part in the campaign following the Labour Party's decision excluding the Communists from their organisation. There are not likely to be more than twelve Communist candidates standing in all the six hundred and fifteen constituencies and very few of these can have any hope of success.

AVERAGE ELECTORATE

The average electorate of each constituency is about forty thousand. The shortness of time deprives the candidates of the power to address all the constituencies and they are likely to depend largely upon pamphlets and wireless loud speakers. Party organisers are working under great pressure and the campaign is likely to be in full swing early in the week.—B. O. W.

LABOUR APPEALS TO THE COUNTRY.

PEACE ABROAD, PROSPERITY AT HOME.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Labour Election manifesto will be published on 13th October. In a long document, it charges Liberals and Conservatives of conspiring to force an election, thus preventing submission of a number of measures which would have been passed in the autumn session, and in next year. Points dealt with in the Manifesto include the taxation of land values, pensions for women deprived of their breadwinners and a progressive scheme for the reorganisation of electric supply to the country.

The Labour Manifesto begins: "The Labour Government has been defeated in the House of Commons by a partisan combination of the Liberals and the Tories, and it appeals to the people.'

It dwells at the outset on its achievement in the direction of securing peace among all nations and the restoration of industry and commerce. It declares that it has maintained, even strengthened, the ties of sentiment with the Dominions on which, rather than upon either force or any Imperialism, the very existence of the British Commonwealth of Nations depended.

It says that the embittered Franco-German relations due to the disastrous tangles of the preceding Governments have been improved, cordial British-French relations have been established and important steps have been taken at Geneva towards arbitration, security and general disarmament.

"The Labour Government refused to exclude from this general pacification the Russian people with whom it is essential to resume trade in the interest of the unemployed and the country as a whole."

"Will you allow this work for peace and prosperity to be stopped?"

LABOUR'S DOMESTIC PROGRAMME.

It dwells on Labour's "great housing charter" the execution of which is dependent upon the result of the election. It claims marked success in finance and declares that the Liberals' and Conservatives' fear of a second Labour Budget is responsible for the election.

It refers to its drastic changes in education policy, its help to agriculture and improvement of the condition of agricultural labourers, and details at length its measures to relieve unemployment by a "Conservative policy of national development together with restoration, through pacification, of the production of trade of other nations." All Labour Government's Bills before Parliament have now been summarily ended.

It mentions the measures contemplated for the next twelve months' including the reorganisation of the mining industry on lines of national ownership, drastic dealing with the poor law system, taxation of land values and the national electricity system with the primary objec tof providing cheap power for industry instead of profit for shareholders, full and impartial enquiry into the administration of licensing laws by a Royal Commission, systematic reorganisation of the whole system of transport including national ownership of railways and canals, prevention of profiteering not merely in building materials but in foodstuffs in conjunction with the system of bulk of importation and a systematic distribution under arrangements made in concert with the Dominions and other Governments, substantial improvement in the Workmens' Compensation Acts, and prevention of Excessive house labour in occupations including women's omitted in the Washington Convention.

It concludes with a special word to the women and appeals to the people to support Labours' steadfast march towards the transformation of the existing economic and industrial system into a genuine Socialist Commonwealth.—Reuter.

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THE LIBERAL MANIFESTO.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Liberal election manifesto signed by Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George advocates peace, social reform and national development and emphasises the desirability of Free Trade. It urges the extension and coordination of the insurance acts and electoral reform and proposes State acquisition of mineral rights in coal-fields and State-aided establishment of super-power strains. It outlines proposals for dealing with rural and urban land problems. It castigates the Labour's failure to solve social problems and opposes the Anglo-Soviet Treaty. It says that the Labourites have forced an election because they are not prepared to face an enquiry into the Campbell Case and wanted to evade a Parliamentary discussion of the loan to Russia. It refers to Liberals' assistance to Government's "halting, ineffective and unimaginative" efforts at social reform and favours re-establishing economic and commercial relations with Russia but opposes the Anglo-Soviet Treaty. It stresses increasing unemployment and shortage of houses and proposes alteration in the system of land tenure, State-assisted scheme for agricultural credit, businesslike marketting of produce, co-ordinating of transport service and draining and reclamation whereby land will be utilised in interests of the whole community. Furthermore, it proposes to tackle the urban problems whereby the land values will contribute to the expenses of maintaining the conveniences, utilities and amenities of a town. Slums should be transformed and and leasehold system reformed. It proposes improvement of educational facilities and teachers' remuneration and a bold and democratic treatment of the excessive consumption of alcohol.—Reuter.

MR. BALDWIN'S ELECTION ADDRESS.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Mr. Baldwin, in an election address, says that the experiment of minority Government has proved a short-lived failure but it has sufficiently indicated what would be the character of a Socialist Government dependent not on other parties but on its own extremists. The only way of averting such a possibility is for all desirous of restoration of prosperity and social peace to unite in their efforts to return a solid Conservative majority and support a broad national policy.

CONSERVATIVE POLICY.

Mr. Baldwin accuses the Socialist Government of forcing a rush election by their refusal to hold an enquiry into the withdrawal of the prosecution against the Editor of the "Workers' Weekly" and suggests that the result of an enquiry would have proved that the course of justice was deflected by partisan considerations. Furthermore, the Government has now realised that the makeshift treaty hurriedly patched up with Soviets under the pressure of extremists is indefensible. Mr. Baldwin dwells on the utter failure of the Government to deal with unemployment and the folly of abolishing the McKenna Duties and the part two of the Safeguarding of the Industries Act which was even a greater folly wrecking the hopes of a rapid expansion of Imperial trade which would have followed the adoption of the proposals of the Imperial Economic Conference. He says the task of grappling with unemployment is the primary obligation of the Conservatives while general tariff is the part of their programme. The Conservatives are determined to safeguard employment and the standard of living, where these are imperilled by an unfair foreign competition, by applying the principle of the Safeguarding of Industries Act and analogous measures. Without such a provision, carrying out of the Dawes plan would only prove disastrous to Britain. The best hope of an industrial revival lies in the development of resources and the trade of the British Empire by measures of Imperial Preference. The promotion of the Empire

(Continued on next page.)

"MOSUL INCURSIONS"

TURKEY'S REPUDIATION

REPLY TO BRITISH NOTE.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Constantinople.—The Turkish Government has sent a long reply to the British Notes regarding Turkish incursions into the Mosul vilayet. It denies the incursions and declares that it is not concentrating troops. It undertakes not to pass the line from Djesse to Binebehab and Tchoulamerik which line, however, marks practically the extreme point of the alleged Turkish incursions.—Reuter.

A LENGTHY DESPATCH.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 11.

The British representative at Constantinople has been handed a reply from the

Turkish Government to the British notes on the Turkish incursion into the Iraq territory. The reply is stated to be of considerable length and is being despatched to London, where, at present, nothing is known of its tenour or contents.—B. O. W.

NO TROOPS SENT TO MOSUL.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Turkish Government has now handed to Mr. Ronald Lindsay, the British Diplomatic Representative at Constantinople, its reply to the two of the British notes on the subject of Turkish incursions into the Mosul Vilayet. The nature of the reply is not yet known.

The report that Reparations are being made in this country to despatch drafts of reinforcements to British forces in Iraq is discredited in responsible quarters.—Reuter.

NEGOTIATIONS AT HEDJAZ.

ANGLO-HEDJAZ TREATY.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Hedjab.—Reuter learns that the New King, Emir Ali, on his arrival in Mecca immediately entered into negotiations with Sultan Ibn Saud with a view to the solution of difficulty between him and the Hedjaz: He has also instructed Dr. Naje Lassil, representative of the Hedjaz in London, to continue negotiations with a view to conclusion of an Anglo-Hedjaz treaty.—Reuter.

HEDJAZ REPRESENTATIVE IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Hedjaz.—King Emir Ali has re-appointed Dr. Dajie Lassil as Representative of Hedjaz in London.—Reuter.

HUSSEIN'S YOUNGEST SON.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Emir Zeid, Hussein's youngest son, has arrived in England. He denied that Hussein had sent him on political mission and said that he was going to Balliol College, Oxford, to continue his studies.—Reuter.

ACCESSION OF AMIR ALI.

GREETINGS FROM CALCUTTA.

The following telegram has been sent by the Calcutta Khilafat Committee to the Amir of Nijd:—

Musalmans appreciate Moritorious Services of Amir Nejd towards Islam and offer hearty Congratulations on his recent successes. Musalmans are fully aware of mischivious activities of Islam enemies Having full Confidence in Amir Musalmans request him to take strong precaution against measures which may lend support to enemies propaganda.

IRISH AGREEMENT ACT.

DUBLIN SATISFIED.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 11.

The last act of the Speaker of the House of Commons before the prorogation of Parliament was to announce that the Irish Free State Agreement Act had received Royal Assent.

General satisfaction is expressed in Dublin at its safe passage through the Imperial Parliament.

The "Times" Irish Correspondent states: "Everybody admits that His Majesty's Government has acted with perfect correctness and the last excuse for those who predicted a British breach of faith has vanished."—B. O. W.

GERMAN LOAN.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PORTIONS.

ARRANGEMENT FOR ISSUE.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 11.

Arrangements for the issue of the German loan provided for under the Dawes' Plan have been practically completed. Underwriting arrangements will be made early next week and the British portion will probably be offered for public subscription on Wednesday. Newspapers agree that the American portion will amount to about one hundred million dollars and according to reports from Wall Street it will be available for subscription on Tuesday. The British portion is the second largest amount and comparatively small sums will be raised in various Continental centres. The French portion, it is stated, will probably be three millions pounds sterling and the Belgian and the Italian possibly one million five hundred thousand pounds sterling. The British portion is expected to be well over ten million pounds sterling. The balance, says the "Telegraph", will be made up mostly by Holland, Sweden and Switzerland.

The "Times" says: The loan will bear seven per cent interest and be issued and priced to give an yield of over seven and a half per cent. It will be issued in two currencies, sterling and dollars.—B. O. W.

APPORTIONMENT OF THE LOAN

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Paris.—It is now learned that the apportionment of the German gold mark loan is as follows:—United States hundred million dollars; Britain eleven million sterling; France three million sterling; Holland three million sterling; Switzerland three million sterling; Germany one million sterling; Belgium, Sweden and Italy one and half million sterling. The loan is redeemable in twenty-five years at seven per cent. interest.—Reuter.

FRANCO-GERMAN COMMERCIAL TREATY.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Paris.—The negotiations for a Franco-German Commercial Treaty, have ended for the present but will be resumed on the 5th November in Paris after the German delegates have conferred with their Government.

Although France declined to give Germany a most-favoured nation treatment the course of negotiations hitherto is described as satisfactory.—Reuter.

PROGRESS OF ZEPPELIN ZR 3.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Paris.—A message from Berlin says Zeppelin ZR 3 started from Freidrichshafen *en route* to the United States. It is first proceeding to Belfort whence it will go in the northerly or southerly direction according to weather reports.—Reuter.

Bale.—The Zeppelin ZR 3 passed over on the morning of October 8. Owing to a dense fog, it was impossible exactly to observe its direction.—Reuter.

LONGEST AIR JOURNEY.

LONDON, October 11.

San Diego.—Dirigible Shenandoah reached the Pacific coast covering the last hundred miles at over sixty miles an hour. A disaster was narrowly averted when the dirigible sailed within fifteen feet of the top of the Picacho peak near Tucson.—Reuter.

(A previous Reuter's message dated London the 8th October stated:—New York.—Manned by a crew of forty the Naval Airship "Shenandoah" has left New Jersey on a seven thousand miles flight to the Pacific Coast and back, carrying fuel and food necessary for five days. This is the longest journey ever attempted by an airship in America.)

AMERICAN DIRIGIBLE AT SAN DIEGO

LONDON, Oct. 11.

San Diego.—"Shenandoah" has been detained here. The dirigible is undergoing repairs in the rear cabin which was smashed while "Shenandoah" was being moored last evening.—Reuter.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Board of Trade returns for September shows that the imports amounted in value to 100,895,230 sterling, a decrease of 1,391,262 sterling compared with August. The exports amounted 63,282,876 sterling, a decrease of 3005418.—Reuter.

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and Abdul Rehman who had been in attendance from the beginning of Mr. Gandhi's fast. Dr. S. K. Sen had spared no pains in taking the analysis and had often to work late at night in order to complete it with perfect accuracy and precision. During the most critical days his very accurate work was of the utmost value to the doctors in attendance. Dr. Jivraj Mehta of Baroda had rendered invaluable service during the last days of the fast and the help of Dr. Bivalkar of Lonavala, the fasting expert, was greatly appreciated by the doctors in attendance.

Mr. Ismail Ahmad, Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Kheda, Surat has wired to Mahatma Gandhi congratulating him on the successful termination of his long fast, and thanking God for sparing the life of Mahatma to the nation.

WORK AMONG BHILS.

DUTY OF EDUCATED CLASSES.

MR. THAKKAR'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, at the Prarthana Samaj Hall on Saturday evening, Mr. A. V. Thakker delivered a lecture on "Social Work among the Aboriginals", Mr. G. K. Devdhar presiding.

Mr. Thakker said he had worked among the Bhils and other aboriginal tribes since the last two years and the more he studied them and the more he knew them, the more he loved them. The strength of our aboriginal people was 160 lakhs, which was fully five per cent. of the whole population. They were spread over the whole of India, from Kanara to Chota Nagpur and Rajputana. The Bhils numbered about two millions, the Santhals about three and the Gonds about two millions. They were known for two characteristics namely ignorance and intemperance. The literacy among the Bhils of Bombay was only four per thousand, and yet they were far in advance of similar other tribes. But in certain parts, the literacy was as low as two in twenty-six thousands. They were not animists and their religious beliefs approximated more to the Hindu religion. They observed the Hindu holidays, and they had their own castes, although formerly they might not have had them. The census authorities had, therefore, come to the conclusion that it was better to include them among the Hindus, as Hinduism was a vast religion and included all sorts of beliefs. Only recently had they taken to agriculture, as formerly they lived on forest produce. Their intemperance was notorious, and formerly they used to brew their own liquor. Where they were not touched by any kind of reform whole families could be found in abject poverty, revelling in drunks. Their lands on account of their intemperance were taken away from them, and they lived in semi-serfdom. Since the land was passed which prohibited the alienation of lands belonging to these people, their downward course had been stopped to some extent, as most of their lands were mortgaged to the liquor vendors in Navsari and Thana. Drink was still their greatest enemy and it was ruining them. Unfortunately in most of the small Indian States like Chota Udepur, Dharampur, etc., the main part of their revenue was derived from drink sold to the aboriginals, and they naturally could not tolerate any campaign against drink as it hit them hard. Wherever the vested interest of drink was concerned it was impossible to do any kind of social work among these Bhils. The most important work done among the aboriginals was by the Christian Missions, and they were weaned away by them from drinks and other bad customs. But neither the Hindu religion nor any other religion had done anything for them; not even the Government had done for them anything and the speaker and his co-workers were merely imitating the work of the Christian Missions. The Santoki Maharaja of Khandesh and Guru Govinda of Pancha Mahals had done most useful work among these people. They were doing very useful work among these people unknown and unrecognised. It was for the educated men to do their share of duty to these men who were more ancient sons of this land than the higher classes. During the last hundred years these people were completely cowed down by civilisation and they even feared the better classes.

DUTY OF EDUCATED CLASSES.

It was the duty of Indians to do away with their fear by working among them and thus creating confidence. While the conscience of the educated classes had awakened towards the depressed classes to some extent they had not done much for these Bhils.

The speaker then described his own work among the Bhils, with his co-workers numbering about a dozen. Those workers had agreed to work with him for three years. He was glad that he had found men who were earnest and devoted in their work. He was opening schools wherever there was a need for them and the children of the Bhils were induced to attend them; sometimes they had to be clothed and given books. There were boarding schools also where the children were fed and clothed. They had also some dispensaries, to give medical help to these men. Then again they had to protect these men from the moneylenders and the lower government officials, all of whom were trying to extort money from these Bhils and exploit them in every possible way. They gradually were being weaned from their habit of eating beef and carion. Last year they had had a Bhil Conference when Mr. C. F. Andrews presided, and this had encouraged the men very much. He asked the young men to come to his help and work among the aboriginals. They were more amenable to Indian workers than to foreigners, and he appealed to young men to go among those men and work for their uplift. The duty of educated men was to mix with them and tell them that though they were neglected so far, they were now going to do their duty by them which they had failed to do all these years. The foreign missionaries were bringing money from foreign countries and was it not the duty of Indians to do something for these men. They were merely waiting for the educated classes to approach them in a proper spirit and proper way, and he hoped they would not fail the Bhils.

Mr. Devdhar said if they wanted to see the country advance as a whole then it was their duty to uplift these aborigines, for the country could not advance if a large part of the population was steeped in ignorance and intemperance. He praised the work of the Christian missionaries among the wild men of Assam and said Indians should emulate them in their zeal.

MAHATMA'S HEALTH.

CONSULTATION WITH LEADERS

COMMUNAL TENSION RELIEVED.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

DELHI, Oct. 11.

Mahatmaji is progressing very satisfactorily, although the effects of the fast will take time to disappear. He is remarkably cheerful and almost impatient to get back to work. He is sending out messengers as peace-makers to the place where trouble is in progress or is expected and is already making preparations to take up the Delhi inquiry which it is expected will lead to a complete ravelling of all connected troubles and may pave the way for an exhaustive inquiry in the Punjab, the U. P. and elsewhere.

MAHATMA TO CONFER WITH LEADERS.

Although, still alarmingly weak, he does not spare himself but lends ready ear to all who have anything to suggest or complain of. He has made an appointment with Sjt. Das, Pandit M Nehru, Hakimji and others, this afternoon for special consultation as regards the future work. Not one of those who look only on the material aspects of things, and, who, I fear, misunderstood the inwardness of his penance and prayer, audibly deplores the physical effects of his fast, and say that he has only impaired his health for the time being without achieving any lasting change in the country's present temper and mood. The recrudescence of disturbance, they maintain, is an evidence of the continuance of deplorable dissensions, but to those who have read the deeper meaning of the Mahatma's fast not only does the Mahatma's penance and prayer appear to have effected a desirable change in the atmosphere and relieved the communal tension but the flag of truce has been hoisted all over the country. Such riots and disturbances as have taken place lately should be looked upon as the members of a dying conflagration on the organisation of the Central and Local Panchayats and the work done by them depends a good deal of the development of better relations in the immediate.

DEPARTURE OF LEADERS.

All leaders who had come up are one by one going down. Now nearly all southern leaders are gone, excepting Sjt. Rajagopalacharya, also Mahratta leaders. Sjt. Rajendraprasad left last night. Pandit Jawaharlal had very reluctantly to leave Mahatmaji to return to Allahabad where the trouble has taken place. Dr. Mahmud has been deputed to Nagpore. Hasrat Mohani has gone back to Cawnpore. Mrs. Naidu has been taken ill and Sjt. Das and Pandit M. Nehru are recruiting health at Kutab, and almost daily motor up to see Mahatma.

Delhi is re-awakening after the summer exodus. Gardens, parks, and roads are being trimmed, dressed and made to look nice but in spite of it all, after the rains, fevers and concomitant ailments hold their sway.

NEED OF RELIEF AND REST TO MAHATMA.

MR. ANDREWS' PLEA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct. 11.

Mr. C. F. Andrews interviewed by the Associated Press stated that the doctors had been satisfied with Mr. Gandhi's progress. He had been able to take a little goat's milk diluted with water in addition to orange juice and honey and had no difficulty in assimilating his food. His sleep still continues good and the number of visitors has been much less than before. He is still obliged to lie down for the whole of the day but if rest and quiet still continue unbroken it is likely that he may be able to sit up in four or five days, time. It is still of the utmost importance that he should obtain as much relief and rest as possible. The place where he is residing is ideal for convalescence and it would not be easy to find a better situation for rapid recovery of health.

APPETITE SLOWLY RETURNING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Oct. 11.

Gandhiji is better today. His appetite is slowly returning and he is having nourishment at frequent intervals, though in little quantities. He was able to engage in conversation last evening without great strain. He had sound sleep. Doctors are satisfied with his condition. Gandhiji has started his milk diet. He is having goat milk diluted.

MAHATMA BEGINS MILK DIET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Oct. 10.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, who was interviewed to-day by the Associated Press representative regarding the present state of Mr. Gandhi's health, said that the doctors had decided that there would be no need to issue any further bulletins because Mr. Gandhi was now making normal progress towards complete recovery. The day after the breaking of the fast was a somewhat trying one, but on Friday his general condition improved and he was able to take a greater amount of rest and sleep than usual with altogether beneficial effects. He had been able to begin a milk diet again from Friday morning. The milk being given in very small quantities. The daily analysis which had been continued showed that all the alarming symptoms had disappeared. Mr. Andrews finally stated that gratitude from the public was due to Dr. S. K. Sen, the analyst, as well as the two Doctors Ansari

(Continued in Column 4.)

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT AMONG KALIPARAJ.

A NEW AWAKENING.

Mr. Chhaganlal N. Divawala, Secretary, Pardi Taluka Congress Committee writes under date the 9th Oct.:—

The temperance movement was commenced in the Pardi Taluka in April 1921. Peaceful picketting was begun, and continued till December 1921. The picketting was so successful that the Government was forced to stop it under Act 144 of the I.P. Code. After the imprisonment of Mahatmaji the movement became rather dull. The Congress Committee here put fresh life into the movement in April last, it continued well upto June last. The monsoon came in and much work could not be done. The monsoon being over the temperance work has again been commenced. This year the Government have increased the tree tax from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 in the 55 Eastern villages and to Rs. 6 in the 26 Western villages. This too has had some good effect.

At 'Panch Amba', a place 8 miles off Pardi, a meeting of Kaliparaj of the central part of the Taluka was called on the 2nd October by the Congress Committee. Men of 35 villages attended the meeting. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The Kaliparaj people decided not to touch liquor and toddy whether they be cheap or dear. They also decided to establish panch to carry out the resolution fully. Some villages have already established panch.

Another meeting of the Western part of the Taluka was held at Ravatwadi in Tuesday last. Men of 33 villages attended; and decided not to take liquor or toddy, whether it be given free of charge. They also decided not to draw out toddy either for shops of booths, and not to lend palm trees to shopkeepers and booth-holders. Such awakening of Kaliparaj was never seen before.

During last week about 12 villages were visited by me. Men, women and children are mostly giving up the habit of drinking. To push forword the movement and to root out the evil successfully self-sacrificing volunteers are wanted for at least two months. Those wishing to serve the poor are requested to come forward.

PANCH MAHALS LETTER.

LOCAL BOARD ELECTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GODHRA, Oct. 11.

Dohad taluka will have neither Taluka nor the District Local Board election. In Godhra Taluka District Local Board election a compromise has been arrived at by reserving all the four seats for the Nationalists. Taluka Local Board Election will be held only for Godhra group. There will be no Taluka Local Board election in Halol Taluka.

KEEN COMPETITION IN KALOL.

There is a very keen competition in the Kalol taluka. For two seats there are 7 candidates for the District Local Board, Kalol. The loyalist Party is led by Rao Saheb Manubhai Desai and the Nationalist Party is led by Shrijut Maneklal Gandhi and Shrijut Marutising Thakor. The position of the Nationalists is extremely precarious here. On 8th instant Messrs. Maneklal and Waman Mukadam addressed a very big public meeting at Kalol on Local Board elections. On 10th, Doctor Maneklal and Chunilal Vyadya both visited Vejalpur. Messrs. Gandhi, Thakor and Mukadam visited Derol, Satamana, Bodidra, Kanod and Sansoli. Both the parties are trying their luck desperately.

NO CONFIDENCE MOTION.

A quarral is going on for many months in the Godhra Municipality between the President with some of his followers on oneside and all other members on the other. Some weeks back the General Board of Godhra Municipality had passed a vote of Censure on the President and requested the Government to remove him from his office of President. Reasoning, *samjading* is going on for many weeks by the officials and non-officials. Inspite of the Collector's request, advice and warning the members met and again passed by majority a vote of no confidence in the President in the General Board meeting on the 8th instant. The majority of the councillors do not wish to work under this President. Members appear to be very firm for the present.

UNFOUNDED ALLEGATIONS.

HOLY PLACES PRESERVED FROM ALL HARM.

The following telegrams have been received by the Central Khilafat Committee from Bahrein:—

(1) Some Syrian and Iraqian papers published that Al-Ikhwan troops while avenging some tribes in Northern Trans-jordania killed women and children which is a white lie to defame Al-Ikhwan towards the whole world. That the Islamic faith sticking in the heart of Al-Ikhwan prohibits such things which no conscience accepts. Please contradict this false rumour.

Feisal Bin-Abdulaziz Alsaoud.

(2) I am instructed by His Majesty the King to reply your telegram and to assure you that all Islamic holy places and religious rites are preserved from all harms. The reasons of the strong deeds that lead us to interfere in Hedjaz Estate is to defend the Islamic holy places from foreign interference and to put religious worship therein and free the discharge of pilgrimage duty to the satisfactions of whole Islamic world.

Private Secretary, Sultan Nejd.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

(Continued from previous page.)

development and Empire settlement by every possible means is the first and the dominant item of the Conservative policy.

British foreign policy must commend itself to the Dominions and must be conducted in the closest consultation with their Governments' support. The strengthening of the League of Nations on practical lines should be the cardinal principle of British foreign policy subject always to the over-riding consideration that we cannot enter into commitments involving peace and war without the concurrence of the Dominions. The continuance of the security on land, in sea and in air is one of the first duties of any Government and the Conservatives, if returned to power, must examine afresh the position in which the present administration has left the defences of the Empire. It must scrutinise carefully, in conjunction with the Dominions, the far-reaching commitments and implications of the scheme recently put forward at Geneva. A common agreement of all the Parties is desirable for a permanent solution of the agricultural problem. All practical steps must be taken to ensure that imported foreign food-stuffs be sold as such. Further development of sugar meet industry and rural industries must generally receive particular consideration. "We are opposed to land nationalisation, taxation of land values and all schemes for spoliation." It deals at length with housing, old age and widows' pension, education and necessity for reforms affecting women and children of ex-service men.—Reuter.

BRITISH FASCISTI PARTY'S MANIFESTO.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Lord Ernest Hamilton has issued a manifesto on behalf of the British Fascisti organisation. The Manifesto declares that the Parliamentary candidates and electors should realise that British Fascism is a most lively force to-day against the insidious advance of the Reds whose avowed object is the destruction of the British Empire. It says the movement is already alive in many electoral areas and is able to help where independence of the voters is threatened by terrorist societies.—Reuter.

DE VALERA'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

IRISH REPUBLICANS TO CONTEST ULSTER SEATS.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Mr. De Valera has announced that the Republicans have decided to contest the Ulster seats in the coming British elections, in order to enable the people to record their votes against the partition laws or other legislation for Ireland. Candidates if returned, will not sit in English Parliament. His statement contains the usual denunciation of England whom he charges with exploiting Ireland in English interests. —Reuter.

FLOODS IN EASTERN BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PABNA, (Bengal) Oct. 11.

The river Padma is in high flood large tracts of land on the eastern portion of the town have been washed away. Hundreds of people have become homeless.

5,000 REFUGEES FROM GANGES FLOODS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Oct. 11.

The figures now available make it possible to measure the extent of the damage caused by the floods in the districts of Unao and Cawnpore on either sides of the Ganges. The number of the persons rescued by about a dozen Seva Samitis and associations working in unision comes up to over five thousand, three thousand being inhabitants of Unao district and the remaining of Cawnpore district. The number of cattle saved is estimated at 2,500. The Ganges relief fund now amounts to Rs. 20,000. Christ Church and D. A. V. Colleges have lent their grounds for relief camps. The District Board has made arrangements for medical relief in which the Municipal Board and the Cawnpore Medical Association and the followers of Ayurved system are rendering valuable help. Malaria is reported in the relief camps. Want of steam boats and of life saving apparatus was severely felt in dealing with persons helplessly drifting away in midstream. It is also reported that ground for resettlement on higher level is available and the Seva Samiti authorities are of opinion that Government should encourage and enforce building of new houses on higher level. Seeds, cattle, clothes and materials for repair and rebuilding of huts are now urgently required. Floods are slowly subsiding.

COLOMBO BUDGET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Oct. 11.

A record budget is being introduced for Ceylon next week providing for expenditure of over 110 million rupees compared with 51 milion in 1912/1913 and 96 millions last year. The estimated revenue in 1923/1924 is 102 millions compared with 51 millions in 1912/1913 and 93 millions last year. The expenditure includes the increased railway expenditure and road development.

Official and Personal.

H. E. The Viceroy accompanied by Countess of Reading and party left for Kashmir on Saturday.

SITUATION AT ALLAHABAD.

NO FURTHER DISTURBANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 12.

Latest reports show that yesterday passed off quietly in Allahabad except at Kaigar where it is alleged a number of Badmashes entered a temple knocked about the idols and ran away on the approach of the Hindus. No arrests were made, but enquiry is proceeding. The arrests have been made for breach of regulations. No disturbance took place last night. Shops are opening to-day.

HOW THE TROUBLE ORIGINATED.

COMMISSIONER'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 11.

The Commissioner of Allahabad has issued the following press comunique on the recent disturbances:—

The approach of this year's Dasehra was viewed in Allahabad with considerable apprehension. Shuddhi and Sangathan movements had caused deterioation of communal relations here as elsewhere. Religious processions of the town had, in recent years, been devoted largely to the display of weapons and physical force by both the Mahomedans and the Hindus who attempted to outdo one another in this derection on each successive occasion. Weapons and ammunition were purchased in large quantities by the inhabitants. The disturbances at Lucknow and Shahjehanpur accentuated the ill will existing between the two communities and also created an atmosphere of fear. Lastly the prospect of immediate benefit from the Unity Conference held at Delhi was discounted by a resolution passed before it began by the local Hindu Sabha to the effect that the Hindus were not bound by any resolution which the Conference might pass. The District Magistrate was well aware of the seriousness of the situation and during both the Chehlum and Ramlila holidays took all possible precautions including the holding of troops in readiness in order to deal with any disturbance that might arise. Chehlum passed off peaceably. Ramlila celebrations did the same until they were on the point of being completed but it was noticed that the Mahomedans considered certain features of the processions to be aggressive and resented them. During the final ceremony, a procession to the place where Ravan is burnt, certain Mahomedans protested against music outside two mosques but the police succeeded in calming them down and the ceremony was carried through. It was not till the people were dispersing to their homes that there was any breach of peace. It is not known what was the spark which started the conflagration but between 7 and 8 on the evening of the 7th October, sporadic assaults occurred in various parts of the city. They began with attacks by the Mahomedans on the Hindus who were returning from the celebrations but retaliation followed quickly. Some Hindus with lathies attempted to loot the vegetable market but were prevented from doing so. Troops were sent for immediately and arrangements were made for patrolling the town. Throughout the night, Ram Lila illuminations took place, though on a reduced scale, and were completed by 2 a.m. Assaults continued on the 8th and a state of panic existed throughout Kotwali police circle, south of the East Indian Railway, and the adjacent part of Muthiganj Circle. All the shops in the affected areas were closed and no business was done. The District Magistrate issued orders prohibiting the carrying of swords, axes, lathies or other weapons in any street or public place warning all persons that spreading of rumours likely to cause panic or ill-feeling between the classes would be punished and forbidding congregations of more than 4 persons in any street or public place and also issued a curfew order stopping all Indians from leaving their houses or passing along the roads between 6-30 p.m. and 5 a.m.

PRINCIPAL FEATURE.

The principle feature of the disturbances was the organisation of ambushes in back streets and houses for attacks on innocent passers-by. Even women were victims of these outrages which continued throughout the day. Owing to the issue of the above mentioned orders and their enforcement by the police and troops the night was quiet. On the morning of the 9th things looked hopeful and a few shops opened but before long certain Hindus and Mahomedans started throwing brickbats on one another near the Colvin Hospital and a Kalwar, losing his head, let off a gun shooting 3 Mahomedans, including a woman, one of whom died subsequently. After this there was an attack by a considerable body of Mahomedans on the Hindu inhabitants of Mirpur, the southern suburb of the town. The after-noon was quiet. There was no truth in the rumour that raids were made by disorderly persons during the night. On the 10th the Magistrate issued orders suspending all arms licenses in Kotwali and Muthiganj Police circles and requiring that the weapons should be deposited with the police. As it was Friday, it was apprehended that Mahomedans might again be inflamed by religious excitement and the Magistrate requested the leaders to dissuade the people from visiting the Jumma Musjid for prayers. A considerable crowd collected there, however, and some excitement was caused for a moment by the arrest of a Hindu near by, all Mahomedans leaving their prayers and rushing to the verandah, but on the Hindu being taken away, calm prevailed.

The Magistrate appointed about 100 persons as Special Constables to help in patrolling the streets. There was no incident during the night. The 11th has been peaceful so far. It is hoped that confidence will soon be restored and normal business resumed but some of the principal Hindu shopkeepers are still keeping their shops closed.

Troops and police are still engaged in patrolling the town and all orders issued by the Magistrate are in force.

The total number of deaths is 8 and injuries to 106 persons have been notified to the police. A large proportion of the injuries were caused by sharp-edged weapons.

THE LATE MR. P. K. NAIDOO

A SOUTH AFRICAN INDIAN VETERAN.

The sad news of the sudden death of Mr. P. K. Naidoo which was transmitted by a telegraphic message last Wednesday was received with a shock.

Next morning a Reuter's message appeared in the local daily papers which says:—

On Friday Mr. Naidoo complained of a feverish feeling, and reluctantly consulted a doctor, who found that he was suffering from pleurisy and pneumonia. He succumbed at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning at his residence at 55 End Street.

The late Mr. Paraya Krishnasamy Naidoo was born in Durban. During his younger age he lived in Kimberley with his parents where he received his English education. He then went to the Transvaal to seek his fortune. Owing to his educational qualifications and courage and grit he possessed he was gradually dragged into the political life and activity of that Province and when the Boer War broke out he with the others had to come to Natal again. During the Boer war he took part in the Ambulance Corps which Mr. Gandhi inaugurated and rendered many other valuable services to the British Empire. After the Peace Treaty, he was among the first to enter the Transvaal and there, together with his ordinary occupation as storekeeper, he took up political work under the leadership of Mr. Gandhi. He was his loyal, active and indomitable lieutenant. When the historic Passive Resistance struggle took place, which lasted for seven years, he suffered imprisonment on no fewer than eleven occasions for resisting what he considered to be unjust anti-Asiatic legislation. Soon after that he took a very active part in the great Indian Strike in Natal, going from place to place addressing large meetings of Indians. He was arrested a number of times and served short periods of imprisonment. In 1920, he visited Natal and was instrumental in resuscitation the Natal Indian Congress. He served as a member of numerous delegations to the Government, and two or three years ago he travelled to India in order to place certain aspects of the situation here before the Government of India. Mr. Naidoo was Secretary to the Transvall British Indian Association for the last nine years. His last act, before he was laid up was one on behalf of the cause. Accompanied by other members of the Association, he discussed the Indian position with a representative of the *Star* (Johannesburg) with a view to removing misapprehensions that had arisen as a result of a memorial submitted by the Indians to Mr. Thomas, the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The visit of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to South Africa was mainly through his endeavours through the Transvaal British Indian Association.

Mr. Naidoo leaves a widow and three children, including a married daughter who is living at Tongaat, Natal. The community's sympathy will go out to them is their irrecoverable loss.

The late Mr. Naidoo's daughter and Mr. Amod Bhayat the President of the Natal Indian Congress left for Johannesburg last Wednesday to attend the funeral which was to take place on Thursday.—"Indian

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

IERIGATION BILL'S SECOND READING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 11.

At the Legislative Council to-day, in reply to a supplementary question asking for information as to the position of affairs regarding the Sanagameswaram Irrigation Project in the ceded districts, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Iyer said that, in the course of negotiations with H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, a considerable portion of whose territory would be submerged on account of the construction of the proposed Irrigation Reservior, it had been found that His Exalted Highness the Nizam would not allow British officers even to take gaugings in the river Tungabhadra, unless the British Government were prepared to transfer allegiance of subjects in certain areas of British territory as compensation for the area submerged.

Mr. Satyamurti asked if the Government of Madras would consult the Legislative Council before making up its mind to transfer allegiance of British subjects to the Nizam.

The Law Member replied that it was a matter which came entirely within the province of the Government of India and the Secretary of State and the local Government could not barter away allegiance of their subjects in the manner proposed. He further said that he did not contemplate abandoning the project and would continue negotiations with the Nizam.

Mr. Ramaswami Iyer next moved the second reading of the Madras Irrigation Bill.

Mr. Satyamurti, moved that the bill as amended by the Select Committee be recommitted to the Select Committee on the ground that sufficient time was not available to all the members of the House for consideration of the report. But the amendment was rejected by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Ramaswamy Iyer then demanded a poll which, after some opposition from the mover of the amendment, resulted in 9 voting for and 65 against the amendment. Further consideration of the bill was moved and carried.

DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT.

(Continued from page 6.)

instalments and by flank movements than to attempt its achievement by a straight and frontal attack on all points.

Reforms Proposed.

The Bill in question relates to the following points where reform is more urgently needed, and for lack of which local self-government in the Presidency is not thriving as vigorously as it should have done.

(1) The first amendment that I have suggested is about the increase of the number of the city municipalities and making them wholly elective. As regards the other municipalities, I have proposed that the nomination thereon should be cut down from one-half to one-fifth. According to Schedule E of the present Act only 14 municipalities are denominated as city municipalities, and are entitled to all the rights and privileges of a city municipality. The enumeration of these 14 municipalities under the present Act is also empirical. I have suggested that all the municipalities, which have a population of fifteen thousand and over, should be classed as city municipalities, and that every city municipality should consist wholly of elected councillors. By this amendment not only the number of city municipalities will increase from 14 to 35, but the very basis of local self-government will be greatly widened. According to this amendment there would be 11 city municipalities in the Northern Division, 13 in Central Division 6 in Southern Division, and 5 in Sind.

(2) The second amendment is to the effect that the presidents and vice-presidents of all municipalities shall be elected by the councillors and not selected out of them; and that no salaried servant of the Government shall be eligible for election either as the President or the vice-president of any municipality. At present we find that out of the total of 159 municipalities, 100 have got elected non-official presidents, 27 nominated non-official presidents and 23 nominated officials as presidents. The amendment seeks to free the Municipalities from all official trammels, so far at least as the question of presidents and vice-presidents is concerned.

A Vindictive Bar.

(3) The third amendment relates to the disqualification as is mentioned in Section 15 Sub-Section (1) of the present Act. Under the said provision a person is debarred forever from being a councillor, who has been sentenced to imprisonment or whipping for an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, or to transportation, or who has been dismissed from Government service, or who being a pleader has his sanad withdrawn by the High Court, or who has been removed from office under Section 16 on the recommendation of the municipality I need not dwell upon the unconscionably vindictive spirit which breathes throughout this provision of the Act. But it becomes the more glaring in these days when we come across many respectable and high-souled men within each municipal district, who are precluded from rendering useful service to the city or town wherein they live, for the simple reason that they had been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment not for any moral lapse on their part, but for their patriotism. With a view to remove the bar out of the way of such persons and also others who come within the purview of Section 15, an amendment is proposed to confine the operation thereof only to a period of five years from the expiry of the sentence, or of the dismissal, suspension or removal referred to in the Section.

Municipalities and Address to Leaders.

(4) The fourth amendment is as regards section 56 clause (m) of the Act. The clause requires the previous concurrence of the Collector for any expenditure to be incurred on the score of any public reception, ceremony, entertaiment or exhibition within the municipal district. It may be within the memory of the readers that the members of the Poona city municipality have been sued by the Government in the Poona district court for having spent trifling sums to do honour to Mahatma Gandhi, Deshabandhu Das and other national leaders. Of all the absurd provisions of the Act it is the most absurd one, in that it not only necessitates the previous sanction of the Collector for the expenditure of even a trifling sum of money, but it subordinates the well-considered opinion of a Municipality to the arbitrary will of a single individual like the Collector. And such a restriction becomes the more galling, when the same Collector who sanctions hundreds of rupees for the reception by a Municipality of the Governor or any other official without the least qualm of conscience, at once demurs to a municipality spending a negligible sum in honour of such a highly popular leader as Mahatma Gandhi, or Pandit Motilal or Deshabandhu Das. The amendment therefore, proposes to do away with the Collector's previous concurrence as mentioned in clause (m) of section 56.

(5) It has now been the accepted canon of all well-established Governments that there should be no control without contribution. In direct contravention of this principle, under the proviso to Section 58 of the present Act, the Government insist on exercising control and supervision over Municipalities in matters educational, though they do not contribute a pie towards their expenditure or their contribution is not accepted by the municipalities. This controversy has become rather keen in some parts of Gujarat. With a view to remove this source of friction, it is proposed to amend section 58 by deleting the proviso thereto. The amendment, if ultimately accepted by the House, will leave a municipality an absolutely free hand to impart education to children within its jurisdiction, on whatever lines it chooses to do so, provided that it does not accept any grant from the Government.

(6) And the last though not the least amendment proposed is in regard to sections 41 and 160 of the present Act. There is a growing tendency on the part of the municipalities to approach the Government in the first instance for the application of the Land Acquisition Act for the acquisition of land or building needed for the requirements of the municipalities, without first endeavouring to exhaust the special procedure provided for by Section 160 for this purpose. It is almost an admitted fact that if there is any enactment which has disfigured the statute-book more than any other law, it is the Land Acquisition Act. One can hardly conceive of an enactment more arbitrary and despotic in nature. And the wonder is that even the municipalities almost wholly manned by nationalist councillors should exhibit their readiness to invoke the aid of such an Act more than to follow the wholesome procedure of arbitration laid down in Section 160. My amendment makes it incumbent upon all the municipalities to exhaust the resources of Section 160 before they move the Government under Section 41 of the present Act.

Such is, in brief, the scope of my Bill which proposes to amend the present District Municipal Act. I have every hope that the House will grant me leave to introduce it. I request all to examine it carefully, and to express their opinion regarding its merits. I need hardly add that a discussion thereon in the press and on the platform will be of immense use not only to myself, but to other councillors as well.

KARWAR NOTES.

THE NEW SPIRIT OF UNITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARWAR, Oct. 9.

Yesterday being the day on which Mahatmaji was expected and announced to be breaking his memorable fast of three whole weeks, a big meeting was held in the open market square under the auspices of the local Congress Committee and was presided over by Mr. D. B. Nadkarni, a non-Congressman. After the resolutions of the Unity Conference in Delhi and their implications were explained to the audience by five or six speakers, Hindu and Muslim, the meeting passed a resolution assuring Mahatmaji of Karwar taluk's resolve to maintain complete harmony in Hindu-Muslim relations in future as ever in the past. Then standing the audience offered a prayer to the Almighty to grant a long and healthful life to Mahatmaji and vouchsafe a tolerant and brotherly spirit amongst the various communities of the Motherland, and make it worthy the leadership and guidance of the greatest living man in his creation. Syt. K. R. Haldipurkar, ex-Secretary of the local Committee, was the principal speaker, who lucidly explained both the spirit and the details of the Delhi resolutions to the people, and finely brought out the contrast between the open purity and saintliness of Gandhiji's life on the one hand, and on the other the prevailing cynicism and decay of faith and want of vision amongst certain classes of all Indian communities under the influence of western materialism, as exemplified by the base rumour about Mahatmaji maintaining only a bogus fast by feasting daily on bananas and milk, and said that such cynicism alone was in the ultimate analysis the cause of the riots all over the country. "Cynicism bred misanthropy, and this in turn engendered pessimism, and with pessimism came loss of devotion, and with the vision of eternal and transcendental things gone, Satan reigned supreme in the affairs of communities as of individuals," concluded the speaker. Then a Maulvi Saheb from Haval added his impressive voice in sonorous Urdu on behalf of the cause of the man of peace and love whom his fellowmen know as Gandhi, and urged the necessity of all men following his godly lead. Syt. S. R. Haldipurkar said, Karwar could claim to be a model before the country on account of its excellent communal relations. With these remarks at the end the President closed the meeting.

Previously on the occasion of the commencement of the Delhi Unity Conference viz. on the 26th ult., leaders had been broadcast in and about Karwar, explaining the situation in connection with Gandhiji's fast and asking all people to pray that God might grant strength to the Prime mover to sustain his fast and preserve this life one whose loss must be an irretrievable loss to the whole world and to India in particular. The remarkable thing about this leaflet was that for the first time in these parts leaders of all communities, Hindu, Muslim and Christian—Brahmin and non-Brahmin—and of all political parties vied in adding their signatures to it at the bottom, with the result that the list of signatories included names like those of Diwan Bahadur Vaingankadi a titled pensioner, Mr. Continho, an ex-Judge and now a Government-leader, Mr. Keira Naik, a non-Brahmin Municipal councillor, and Mr. Rukmini alias Puturao, the Municipal President.

Some employees of the P. W. D. who had been on strikes, made of leave have now rejoined their work, following the retirement on the 27th ult. of Rao Bahadur Aiyengar.

A GIRLS' URDU NATIONAL SCHOOL IN KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Oct. 11.

The opening ceremony of Hajiani Hanifabai Memon Girls' Urdu School in Gharrikhata, Karachi, performed by Seth Osman Sallemahomed last evening, was a most impressive function attended by hundreds of persons including leaders of different communities. This national up-to-date school open to all girls irrespective of caste is fittingly associated with the name of the mother of Seth Haji Abdullah Harroon, M.L.C., a prominent Swarajist and Khilafat leader, who, in her memory, has passed on to the school association, whose life President he has been elected, property worth forty thousand rupees. In his brief speech, Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon paid a tribute of love and reverence to his old mother to whose teachings he owed the best in him. He said the mother more than the father is builder of society and hence the significant necessity of good girls schools for training future mothers.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

MR. JINNAH'S PLEA

APPEAL FOR PROPER MUSLIM ORGANISATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League, Mr. M. A. Jinnah delivered a public lecture on "Hindu-Muslim Unity" at the Anjumane Islam Hall, Hornby Road, on Saturday evening in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Mohedbhoy Hajibhoy Lalji the President of the League Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Bar-at-Law presiding.

Mr. Jinnah said the only way to unite Hindus and Moslems was by a solid and enduring organization. Referring to the Lucknow Pact arrived at in 1916 he said that to bring about this Pact the Mohmedans had to organize themselves for three years. They started with an idea to bring about some settlement between these two important communities in 1913 and they worked out the agreement for three years, and it was only in 1916 that they succeeded in bringing about a pact or agreement between Hindus and Moslems. Looking to the present state of affairs in India, he said, unless Mohamedans again organized themselves there was not a single leader in the whole of India, however popular and influential, who could possibly bring about happy settlement. It was, therefore, an urgent necessity imposed upon the Mohamedan community by the present situation that they should organize themselves without delay. Otherwise no Mohamedan leader or spokesman would be in a position to "deliver goods" on behalf of his community. It was he said, with a view to the particular and special welfare of the Mohamedan community that the Bombay Presidency Muslim League was established. Its success, would entirely depend upon the support and co-operation of the Mohmedans themselves.

APPEAL TO BE LEAGUE'S MEMBERS.

He earnestly urged therefore all those present there to become the League's members, for its constitution was such that it could appeal not only to every Mohamedan but also to every Indian. The League's goal, he said, was to establish Self-Government, to bring about happy and harmonious relations between the Hindus and Mohmedans and to remove the bitter things that were now prevailing Hindu-Muslim Unity was essential and necessary from political, religious and social points of view. This could not be achieved without appreciating the ideal conception of citizenship. When a nation is trained, educated and experienced so as to understand the rights, obligations duties of citizenship, then only could the real conception of citizenship be appreciated and real unity be achieved. They need not be actuated by the commands of his faith or injunctions and relate their ideas purely from that point of view. He did not say that they should not believe in their religion or doctrines or principles of religion. What he meant was that religion should be divorced from politics, as was done in many countries in the civilized world. Religion was a concern of one's conscience. One can follow any religion he liked faithfully, but religion should not be allowed to be mixed up with politics. When he realized this, then and then only would the conception of citizenship come to his mind, and he would then understand the true rights, duties and obligations to the state. He would also then feel that the welfare and interest of the State was supreme and anything else and where this was realized there would be no need to talk about Hindu-Muslim unity. The nation, however, had to undergo first the process of education, training, experience, travail and suffering, and it was difficult to predict at the present moment as to how long it would take to achieve these conditions. Generally speaking it depended upon the educational progress of the nation. Education was the foundation of the building of a nation on democratic principles, and they could not allow the time to go by until they had trained up and educated the last mon of 320 millions. Therefore, the ideal which he had advocated could not be possible under the present circumstances.

The question, therefore, arose how they were going to meet the present situation with which they were faced? They had to minutely and scrupulously analyse the present situation. They should remember that the Lucknow Pact of 1916 only referred to the legislatures. It did not refer to Municipal or Local Board representations or services under the Government. At a later stage these questions became very acute and both the Hindus and Mahomedans manifested a great deal of bitter feelings. Then came the massacre of Jallianwalla Baug and the Treaty of Sevres and the result was that Non-Cooperation was started. It was conducted more or less by the Hindu and Moslem leaders, particularly on spiritual or religious lines. Moslem energy and attention were entirely diverted on matters abroad. The domestic and internal affairs of India were neglected for three or four years. The Hindus and Moslems at this time marched, hand in hand, making tremendous sacrifices and at times even going to jails. The history of India never before witnessed such happy relations between these communities. Then came the question of the National Pact at the Gaya Congress and a Committee was appointed including Lala Lajpatrai and Dr. Ansari and they submitted their report before the Congress at Cocanada. Before the same Congress session, also came what was called as the Bengal Pact arranged by Mr. C R. Das, the leader of the Swaraj Party. The Congress turned down the Pact of Mr. Das and as regards the report it sent to another Committee for reconsideration.

FAILED TO "DELIVER THE GOODS."

A question might be asked continued the speaker, as to why this was done, his reply was that the Congress, or Hindu-Moslem leaders, were not able to "deliver the goods" and therefore this was the usual method of shelving the question when it could not be settled. One thing was clear that both the Hindu and the Moslem leaders felt that it was not possible to come to some agreement and they felt a sort of despair and despondency. The press which was conducted by educated and intellegent people kept the question of the Moslem representation in the Local Boards and the Municipalities and a fair share in the services of Government alive in the meantime which created a great deal of bitterness and mistrust for each other. Unless, therefore, this question of political adjustment between these two communities was settled the feelings of bitterness and mistrust would not be removed and he was afraid there would not be any political unity. This question of dispute was no more confined to the educated classes but it had filtered down to masses, and many other difficult questions as those of "shudhi" cow sacrifice and "tanzim" had cropped up followed by bloodshed and riots which occurred in many districts recently."

Mr. Jinnah then asked "how unity is then to be attained?" He said he heartily sympathised with the efforts of the Unity Conference but the resolutions passed by that body affected only one part of the question, viz. religious and not political and he did not think these resolutions would solve the Hindu-Moslem problem. He felt very strongly that the Hindu-Moslem agreement was a condition precedent to their attainment of Swaraj, nay even of the attainment of any substantial portion of Swaraj. At the same time they could not afford to shelve this question any more. It was up to the educated men of both these communities to settle and compose the differences. This could be done he said, by organization. The Hindus were, he thought, very ably organized. The Mahomedans were not organized. The Hindus were organized because the Indian National Congress was mainly composed of Hindus. The Swaraj Party too was mainly composed of the Hindus. The Liberal party and the Hindu Sabha also were composed of Hindus. The Mahomedans were not so well organized. Some one might retort that the Khilafat Committee was an organized body, but he thought the activities of that Committee drifted to matters outside India. They had the Muslim League, but it was revived only in last May, and the Bombay Presidency Muslim League was established only two months ago.

APPEAL FOR MUSLIM ORGANIZATION.

He, therefore, urged the establishment of a proper Moslem organization composed of Mahomedan leaders who could sit on a Round Table Conference with their Hindu brethren and settle the thorny questions. He only suggested this method of compromise in view of the present conditions of India, and he was sure the better sense of judgment of the leaders of both these communities would appeal to them that it was their paramount duty to settle and compose the difference between Hindus and Moslems as the interests of India required an immediate and permanent settlement. He assured his Hindu friends that so far as he was concerned his only ambition, motive and object was to bring about happy relations between these two great communities of India. (Applause).

Votes of thanks to the speaker and the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

UNITY AMONG COMMUNITIES

BEHAR JAMIAT'S RESOLUTION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PATNA, Oct. 11.

The Jamiat Ulema of Behar held its extraordinary sitting at Phulwari Sharif on 8th and 9th October and unanimously elected Hazrat Maulana Syed Shah Mohiuddin Saheb as Ameer Shareeat for the province of Behar and Orissa. This elecion was hailed with delight and satisfaction by a huge gathering of Muslims representing all shades of opinion.

Some important resolutions were passed dealing with the importance and usefulness of unity among different communities of India and expressing joy at the happy termination of the vow of fasting observed by Mahatma Gandhiji.

It was also resolved that this Jameeat thinks it an undue interference with the religious liberty of Muslims by the British Government to compel Hajees to buy return tickets as deposit money thereof. The question of Hejaz was also discussed fully.

SEQUEL TO DELHI RIOTS.

CASES BEFORE SPECIAL MAGISTRATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI. Oct. 11.

As a sequel to the Delhi riots, besides the Billimarau murder case which has been already reported and which is now before the Sessions, three other cases in which as many as 35 persons stand accused of having committed arson, riot and murder are pending here before Mr. Chandulal, Special Magistrate. The first of these cases, the Pan Mandi case, comes up for hearing on the 14th instant while the two other cases will be taken up subsequently. Messrs Zakrul Rahman, Sheik Rashid Uddin, Sayed Raza Miraza and Abdul Aziz are appearing for the accused while Mr. Suraj Narain, bar-at-law, Public Prosecutor, assisted by Mr. Abdul Aziz, the Court Inspector, will conduct the prosecution

AGENCY OF WESTERN INDIA STATES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 11.

An Extraordinary Gazettee has been issued officially notifying the constitution of the Agency of the States of Western India to which Mr. Watson has been appointed Resident and Agent to the Governor General.

Mr. S. J. Murphy I.C.S. (Bombay) is appointed Judicial Commissioner in the States of Western India and Mr. E.H.P. Jolly I.C.S. (Bombay) has been appointed District and Sessions Judge, Rajkot.

The Gazette also notifies that all notification rules and orders hitherto in force in the territory, constituting the new Agency would continue.

REFORMS IN BENGAL.

EX-MINISTER'S MEMORANDAM TO R. E. COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA. Oct. 11.

Mr. A. K. Ghaznavi, ex-Minister of Bengal, who is here on a short visit has submitted to the Reforms Enquiry Committee a memorandum on the working of the Reforms in Bengal. He says that active co-operation of all in working the Reforms which had been expected when the Reforms were introduced, was not forthcoming. Moreover, homogeneity in religious beliefs and in social customs and the absence of any pronounced racial rivalries which conduce to the successful working of democratic Government are wanting in India at present. Mr. Ghaznavi feels that a large section of the Hindus are trying in subtle ways to capture civil power, with the British troops to defend the frontiers and maintain place, and considers the Lucknow pact as unwise and demands just representation for the Muslim community. He does not see how the wrecking programme of the Swarajists will lead the country to the professed goal and urges that the Act and the Rules be amended to provide safeguards against suicidally destructive tendencies as shown by the Swarajists. He believes the Act admits of improvements but only insists that it must be worked for the full statutory period after making necessary amendments because the Act contains the basic material upon which the structure of an Indian constitution will eventually have to be laid. It is wise statesmanship that, as multifarious interests of various communities are involved, training in the exercise of power be gradual.

Proceeding, Mr. Ghaznavi criticizes the present low level of the franchise consisting of a large number of illiterate persons the majority of whom, he considers, are in the clutches of mofussil money-lenders and petty lawyers with tht result that some constituencies have returned half-educated and irresponsible persons. He, therefore, advocates that either the franchise be raised or preferably a system of electoral colleges be established. On the question of constituencies, urges the abolition of plural constituencies and of landholders constituencies as landholders can easily get themselves elected from the general constituencies. He strongly claims the majority of the elected seats in Bengal for the Mahomedans and equally strongly emphasises that the term of the Legislative Councils be extended to five years.

Mr. Ghaznavi next examined the question of the appointment of Ministers under the present circumstances. He says that until a real party system develops and there is a growth of real national feeling. Ministers must be nominated by the Governor keeping in view the interests of the parties and the communities. He does not believe that the separate electorate system stands in the way of the larger interests of the country or of the healthy evolutions of national ideals but maintains that it is a certain safeguard against usurpation and misuse of administrative powers by one single major community.

As for the control of the Finance Department, Mr. Ghaznavi considers it excessive and urges limitation of those powers with a view to give the Ministers greater latitude. He therefore advocates the grant of adequate funds to the Ministers, separation of the purse, the appointment of a Joint Financial Secretary for the transferred half, the grant of discretion to administrative department to incur expenditure within the limit of the budget and to make reappropriation within the allotment from one minor head to another without reference to the Finance Department. Mr. Ghaznavi, proceeding, says that two ex-Ministers from C. P. seemed to have complained furiously of their Secretaries' undue privileges and the Governors' improper interference. The remedy for this, in the opinion of Mr. Ghaznavi, lies more in the personality of the Minister than in the alteration of the rules. He received most faithful co-operation from the Secretaries and every sympathy and consideration from the Governor of the Province. He, however, endorses the view that the next step to be taken should be to widen the consistution in the direction of making the Ministers independent of the control of the Governor and making them rely for support of their policy and administration entirely on the elected members of the Legislature. In Bengal, says Mr. Ghaznavi, the Ministers were usually consulted by Lord Lytton about the administration of the Reserved subjects. He urges that malpractices in the Council should be dealt with by a stricter rule regulating the conduct of the legislators. Concludinug, Mr. Ghaznavi urges that the President of the Council should be exempted from the jurisdiction of the High Court and that, as a safeguard against the Swarajists' tactics, the President of the Council should be nominated for another four years so that the election of the President may coincide with the next stage in the grant of further Seforms.

BRITISH CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

LEAFIELD, Oct. 11.

An Official blue book, giving criminal statistics for 1922 shows a marked and general dimunition in crime during recent years. Since 1913 cases of drunkenness have decreased by sixty-one per cent, and similar reductions are shown in shop breaking anderimes of violence. There was considerable increase of offences against highway acts attributable to the rapid growth of motor traffic.—B. O. W.

MADRAS NON-BRAHMINS MEET.

LEE PROPOSALS CONDEMNED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 11.

The Seventh Session of the Non-Brahmin Federation began sitting here to-day at 4 in the evening in the Victoria Public Hall under the presidentship of Dewan Bahadur K. Krishnan Nair, M.L.C. Mr M Ratnasami M.L.C. Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates. In the course of a lengthy speech he emphasised the old policy of the Justice Party of conservative political progress elaborated a scheme of economic and social welfare of the community, and of reconstruction and improvement of the villages, condemned the "renegade policy of some members of the Justice Party in joining the ranks of the Swarajists", upheld the principle of communal representation and urged the necessity of re-organising the party welcoming into it, members without colour of racial prejudice. After the welcome address had been read, the President delivered his speech in which he dwelt at length on the need of changes in the central Government, characterised the recommendations of the Lee Commission as retograde in nature and observed that, with its, new programme The Congree would ring its death-knell as a political body. He advised the Non-Brahmins not to join the Congress. He expressed the opinion that the resolutions passed by the Unity Conference would have a beneficial and sobering influence as a whole.

IN SECRET SESSION.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 9.

"You cannot separate politics from commerce" declared Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas in the Legislative Assembly during the recent discussion on the separation of Railway Finance from General Finance.

This dictum found support from Mr. Robert McLean. Agent of the G.I.P. Railway, who, presiding over the Railway Conference to-day, bemoaned the triumph of the Legislative Assembly in the battle of State *versus* Company Management, and still hoped that the politics of the businessman might after all be decided by his trade interests.

The importance of this year's session of the Railway Conference is great in that the question of the separation of Railway Budget has become a *fait accompli* and in a few months the East Indian Railway and Great Indian Peninsula Railway are to be taken over by the State. This year's session was rendered more important by the Viceroy opening it with a speech in which he reviewed the recent experience of Railway Administrations and made authoritative declarations on Indianisation and the question of separation of Railway Finance. Lord Reading had evidently been planning to clear his throat on the Assembly's achievements and incidentally to bring in the inevitable "communal disturbances." The speech which His Excellency delivered to the Conference was, therefore, interesting from several points of view, while that delivered by Mr. McLean can be said in certain respects to have been the swan-song of the advocettes of Company Management—although the Railway Conference has been holding the annual sessions for the last twenty-five years no Viceroy has hitherto addressed it on any time. Lord Reading had, therefore, to justify the departure by pointing out how a very large portion of Railway System was owned by Government and how in consequence his Government was vitally interested and directly concerned in the efficient and economical management of the Railway System.

His Excellency praised the achievements of the railway administration in fulsome degree. In regard to railway earnings, His Excellency was naturally reminded of the recent floods in the whole of India by which it was expected that there would be a loss, but Lord Reading had here been coached up by the Commerce Department for he gave out that despite the floods the prospects are hopeful and said that a confident view can be taken of the future.

AN HONOURABLE COMPROMISE.

The conditions which the Assembly demanded at Simla were nominally conceded and although Lord Reading characterised them as being outside the principle of the Separation Scheme, yet politics succeeded and he had to declare before the Conference to-day that the compromise was honourable to both sides —"The Railway Administration will now possess a real incentive to economy in working on commercial lines and proper arrangements can be made for depreciation and for building up railway reserves—Continuity and regular growth in railway policy have become possible and in due time the public, it is hoped, will pay less for the existing service of railways while railway facilities will be largely increased without addition to burden of general growth"

Troubled by Colonel Gidney's performances at Calcutta, asking for the preservation of Anglo-Indion interests, His Excellency assured that the community would receive most careful consideration and stand in no danger of being overlooked—nor would those serving in the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways suffer on account of State Management, for His Excellency also assured them that their pay and prospects would not be imperilled. These assurances coming as they did from the Viceroy were applauded by the delegates present.

The Viceroy, proceeding, cleverly managed to interpolate the subject of railways into the talk of the progress of the people and informed the Conference that it was the unceasing pre-occupations of himself and his Government to discover means to allay the bitterness of communal feeling. He said "No graver problem confronts India at this moment none deserves closer attention and none more urgently calls for wholehearted co-operation and goodwill of all sections of Indian opinion," He therefore wound up with an appeal for wholehearted efforts for progress and prosperity of the people of India by allowing the interests of India to rise superior to sectional consideration. These were well-conceived words and naturally the Conference applauded him, but Mr. McLean sang the swan-song of Company Managed Railways, quite irrespective of His Excellency's views. The Conference was next addressed *in camera* by Sir Charles Innes and Mr. Hindley and presumably they must have gloated over their achievements in the Assembly over the separation of Railway Finance which Mr. McLean had welcomed. The Conference will be in session in Simla for probably a week but its proceedings will not be open to Press.

NIZAM AND BERARS.

LIBERALS' OBJECTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, Oct. 11.

The Second Berar Liberal Conference opened its session this afternoon in the Town Hall. Among those present were the Home Member, Sir M. V. Joshi, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, ex-Minister of the U. P., Messrs. N M. Joshi and D. G. Dalvi from Bombay, Rao Bahadurs Pundit. Bambwale, Brahmo, Damle, Puranik, Rao Saheb Khare, Sardar Bahadur J. N. Rodrigues, Mr. Rao, Deputy Commissioner, Rao Bahadur G. R. Deshmukh, the Superintendent of Police and most of the District Officers.

Rao Bahadur Mundle, chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of his speech referred to the question of the restoration of Berar to H. E. H. the Nizam and said that the people wanted Swaraj of the democratic type and not a 'one man rule' howsoever beneficent it be.

Rao Bahadur Dhoble, President of the Conference, who spoke for an hour and a half, took a rapid survey of the most outstanding problems of the province. Adverting to the demand by the Nizam to the province of Berars, he said that the hostility of the people to the demand for retrocession had been unmistakably manifested by resolutions passed at several public meetings. The question should not be solved on the strength of treaty rights. The party that was most vitally interested in the solution of the question was the people of Berar and not the two Governments concerned. The people of Berar could not be brought to submit to the rule of autocracy and the president emphatically protested against any idea of retrocession. The president dealt with several other topics such as the constitutional deadlock in the C. P., the Reforms Enquiry Committee, the Round Table Conference proposed by Mrs. Besant, Hindu-Moslem unity and lastly the reorganisation and reorganisation of the liberal party. Speaking on the Lee Commission's report the president remarked that he did not endorse the action of the Legislative Assembly in rejecting the whole report as in his opinion it contained certain good recommendations which he would have liked to see carried out. He welcomed the resolutions passed by the Unity Conference at Delhi and concluded with a fervent appeal to the Liberals to organise themselves. The Conference meets again at noon to-morrow.

RAILWAY WORKSHOPS.

ATTEMPT AT BREAKING WORKMEN'S ORGANISATIONS.

Mr. Jhabvala, the Hon. Secretary of Railway Unions writes:—Inspite of all endeavours to establish mutual good feelins and healthy relations between the employees and their masters there is continually to be evidenced a desire on the part of the latter to break the poor men's organisations. The barbers of Bombay were recently coming to their own and were slowly organising with the object of establishing themselves as a class of independent and self-respecting citizens in Bombay, but the joint endeavours of the Municipal Commissioner and his co-adjutants in the Corporation have greatly weakened their rising hopes. An ordinary layman cannot fully comprehend the nomount of despair these poor ignorant people feel at their initial failures. But a noble spirit is also, on the other hand, being manifested by the men the harder they are being pressed. The recent case of workers in the Railway Shops may be quoted here to illustrate the point. In the wheel-shop at Matunga over 25 workers have been sent away on the ground that they could not turn out the necessary average of wheels, viz., 8 per day. No amount of protestations and persuations could set matters right and at last the Company employed new men. The old men put forth their best energies and inspite of adverse climatic and economic conditions turned out 4½ whee's per day—the utmost that could be done by human labour. They were all members of the Union and they constitutionally fought for their privileges which the management considered to be an unusual departure from the old system of arm-chair administration when the Sahib kicked and the work was done. They were, therefore, not given promotions for three years together and when we protested they were forced to go. Now the new men are inexperienced and so are turning out less amount of work. They are paid more than their predecessors and even though they have broken the Company's big wheal machine the fault is put up with because these new men are not the members of our Union and, therefore, can submissively be harnessed into work as the masters might like. Of course, all the above 25 men have had to leave our Union. But that has not broken the back of our Union. We are constantly asked why we infuse in the mind of men new ideas and spirit without previously preparing them for their responsibilities, but we need hardly assure those that ask us so, that our men fully know their responsibility and revolt only when hardpressed by tyranny. The wages given to the present men in the above case include the previous men's promotions as well. Their service is not of a superior type and yet why were they employed and the old hands dismissed?

RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE.

FUTURE OF ISLAM IN ENGLAND

KHWJA KAMALUDDIN INTERVIEWED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BOMBAY, Oct. 11.

Khwaja Kamaluddin, Muslim Missionary and Imam of the Mosque at Woking (England) was interviewed to-day by the Associated Press. The following is the full text of the interview:—

Q:—What do you think of the Religious Conference in the Wembley Exhibition?

A.—It had a political significance as its object, as it has also served religion in general. It furnished an occasion to elicit Royal assurance from the Throne that all the living religions under His Majesty's regime were under His Majesty's protection. The defender of the established Church in England became once the Defender of the Faith in general i.e. Christianity, and then the time come when our gracious monarch had to say that in the defence of religion, he is not sectarian, but breathes the spirit of universalism. In other words, he is the defender of other religions too. Anyhow the Conference has been of great service to the cause of religion. Advocates of every religion put forward their respective faiths and supplied the people in the West with a good food to cogitate upon.

FUTURE OF ISLAM IN ENGLAND.

Q.—What do you think about the future of Islam in England?

A.—These are the days of practical life. My study of the Western mind has given me insight into it. Theories and academical discussion can carry no weight with them. A religion that has got direct bearing to daily life appeals to them. They want to worship their God in their daily life. And so is Islam. I wrote my Paper from this angle of view and it succeeded in winning their appreciation. Islam tries to evolve high morality and spirituality out from daily life. The universal spirit of Islam and its principles of universal brotherhood are sufficient attraction to the world. Our reverential attitude to all the great teachers of the world and to accept every religion as coming from Divine Source at its inception is another strong point in favour of Islam.

Q.—Did you represent any sect of Islam?

A.—Islam is a religion without sects. The so-called sects in Islam are mere schools of thought on minor points. All the so-called sects do believe in the basic principles and doctrines of Islam and do not differ in the fundamentals. I represented Islam, but the conveners of the Conference thought it worth while to put me as a representative of Sunnyites. Of course, I am a Sunni and a Hanafi; but this is no sect in the real signification of the word.

AHMEDIA MOVEMENT.

Q.—What about the Ahmedies?

A.—The Ahmedia movement was represented by the present head of a portion of the Ahmedies who are at Quadian. They are the followers of Mirza Gulam Ahmad but they misrepresent his teachings. He never claimed to be a prophet. His sole claim was to possess some semblance of some of the ingredients of prophethood, i.e., to receive inspiration from God. A person without a message from God in the form of a book is not a prophet The Mirza never claimed to have a book. He claimed to be the Imam and the Mujadid of our day and I believe him to be so. There are thousands of his followers who do not accept him as a prophet, but as a Mujaddid, as the other Mujaddids of Islam. We believe that Mahomed was the last of the prophets and that the door of prophethood became sealed after him.

THE WAY TO UNITY.

MR. ARTHUR MOORE'S SUGGESTIONS

At the Unity Day meeting held at Calcutta, the following message from Mr. Arthur Moore of the 'Statesman' was read:—

"It is a great pleasure to me that you have thought of asking me to say a few words on the subject of Unity Day,—because this proves that you realize the strong sympathy which I feel with the new movement inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi when he entered on his fast three weeks ago. From the beginning it has been an all-embracing movement which Europeans have been asked to support, and which all Britons from His Excellency the Viceroy to the simplest private bitizen, are happy to support.

It is not possible to get real Hindu-Moslem unity by encouraging both parties in hatred of a third. They will hate each other the more, and there will be a continual fight to secure for themselves the offices and posts which, owing to the Reforms Schemes, are increasingly being offered to Indians.

The way to unity lies within each of us, whether we are Indians or Europeans. If each of us will try to rid himself of hatred and to understand that those who hold different views, whether religious or political, can be as sincere as ourselves—that the whole truth is something greater than either us or them, and that everyone by his surroundings, birth, and education, is led to see truth from one particular standpoint, which is not the only one, then all our quarrels will cease. If you put a Hindu, a Moslem and a Christian on three separate hill tops, on different sides of a lovely plain full of woods and waters, each will see a beautiful view and will think that that is how the other two should see it. All three views will be beautiful, and in a sense all three will be a true view, though they are so different. But the perfect loveliness of the plain is open only to the eye of God who sees it on all sides at once. Let us pray that God will grant us all a larger vision, and one more like his own, so that through our faulty, human eyes, we too may glimpse the truth on all sides at once."

CAUSE LIST.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

(MONDAY, October 13.)

(In the Division Court No. 52.)

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

17-24—4285-21—Judah and S. Harichand and Co v Goshi Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd, Bhaishanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR JUDGMENT.

3322-22—Mulji Th and Co, Manecklal Chaganlal v Govindlal Bhailal and ors, Jamsedji R and D.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2691-24—Andrade and C, Damoodbhai Sulemanji Paulo Mariano Souza, Daphtary F and D.

2050-24—Matubhai J and M, Purshotam Vallabhdas v Shrimant Apa Saheb Sidhraj Pawar, Mantri and Co.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

2178-24—N C Dalal and Co, Sagarmal Pransukhdas v M M Sunderji and anr, Shah and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3379-22—Wadia G and Co, Thakersilal Nandlal, Brijmohan Pralhadke, Merwanji K and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

3883-23—Shroff and L, Bezonji Pirojshaw Frenchman v Ramkison Hanumandas Singhi and ors, Paralkar and M, Divekar and B, Manohar and Co.

3548-23—Amarchand and M, Jiwanji Pestonji Lalkaka v Rao Saheb Ramkison Hanumandas Singhi and ors, Manohar and Co, Divekar and B.

2032-24—J C G Bamen The Disposal and Liquidation Commission appointed by H M's Treasury, N N Upadhyaya.

1998-24—Raghavaya N and Co, Gangadas Jamnadas Dalal v Machhi Mitha Ratna and anr, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

2523-24—Kanga and Co, Lakhmidas Bhimji Rowji v Chimanlal Vadilal, Merwanji K and Co.

2256-24—Raghavaya N and Co, Sha Manilal Maganlal Tilia v Sha Chatur Keshavji and anr.

LONG CAUSES.

1658-20—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Hemraj Valji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3383-22—Manubhai and Co., Tricumdas Meghji Joshi v Anant Raghunath Pathare, Vachha and Co.

3409-22—Smetham B and L, R M Jassawalla and Co. v Tyabally Alibhai, Motichand and D.

3411-22—J P Wallace and Co. The Porcupine Foundary Co. Ltd. v The Cutch Steam Navigation Co Ld, Malvi M R and Co.

3454-22—Merwanji K and Co, Shrinivas Balmukhand v Shivlal Ramprasad, Captain and V.

401-20—Shamrao M and H, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Vasudeo Govind Gadgil, Manilal and K.

3455-22—Motichand and D, Mansey Lakhamsey v Gangji Talsksey and anr, Madhowji and Co.

3474-22—Little and Co, Peter Harrower and Co v M M Kopti and Co, Rustomji and G.

3486-22—Dubash and Co, Dorabji Burjorji Masani v Ardeshir Burjorji Masani, Vachha and Co, Dubash and Co.

3504-22—N C Dalal and Co, Narotamdas Ranchodji and anr v Kanji Ranchodji and anr, Amarchand and M.

3503-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Alibhoy adamji Peerbhoy and another, Roshanali Mahomedali Rangwalla and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3502-22—Mulla and M, Jhamatlal Kimetrai and Co, Denoomal Hemraj and another Kanga and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

2167-24—Surveyor and Co, Kapoorbai widow, Luxmibai widow.

2173-24—Mantri and Co, Abdul Tyeb Miyaji and others, Sulemanji Somji and others.

2413-24—Matubhai J and M, Shri Krishna, Priya Vahuji Maharaj widow, Vaidyaraj Harishanker Ludharam and another, N C Dalal and Co.

2603-24—Mehta L and Co, Gulamhusein A Muraji, Alimahomed Jaffer Meghji.

2563-24—Payne and Co, Dostmahomed Peer Mahomed and others, Yeshwant Deoroo Deshmukh, Mehta L and Co.

2570-24—Motichand and D, Mohanlal Hemchand, Faredun K Dadachanji, Dharamsey D and Co.

3412-23—N C Dalal and Co, Hiralal Maganlal Javery, Darji Moti Trieum and others Thakoredas and D.

1644-24—Mantri and Co, Abdulabhai Kallerbhai Nimakwalla, Alli Mahomed Nathalal and Co and others, Mulla and M.

4091-23—Dabholker and J, Lakmidas Purshotam Bhatt, Panachand Maganand avery, Dastur and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1363-18—Dabholker and J, Yaswantbai v Dattaram Ramchandra Bhandare and anr, Chitnis K and M.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF CONSENT DECREE.

990-21—Madhowji and Co, Dwarkabai Vedantan v Ghela Kurpal and ors, Mehta L and Co, Kanga and Co.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF ORDER.

2939-24—Jhavery and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Benjamin Y Sion and anr, Mirza and M.

FOR HEARING EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

2383-23—Amarchand and M Govindji Raghunath v Lamchand Shankerji and others, Raghvaya N and Co.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO SPECIAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

720-16—Dabholker and J, N H Moos v Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, Pochha and Co, Little and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co, S A Tyabji.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

73-23—Madhavji and Co, Shrikrishna Rinya, Talakchand Shapurji, Bhinshanker K and G.

2153-24—Thakoredas and Co, Essabhoy Abdul Kadar Vasi v B B and C I Railway, Crawford B and Co.

600-24—Kanga and Co, Popatlal Amarchand Ruttonshaw and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2688-23—Mulla and M. The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd and anr v Vithaldas Jugjiwan, Dabholker and J.

2348-24—N C Dalal and Co, Mahomed Husein Dahdasti v Haji Syed Abdul Kassam Yezdi, Edgelow G W and Co.

2190-24—Madhowji and Co Sardar Suleman Cassum Haji Mehta, Tribhowandas Tapidas Shah, Karubhai and S.

4145-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Haji Abdula Janoo and Co, Hemraj Meghji, Chubb and Co.

1552-24—Little and Co., W. H. Brady and Co. Ltd. v. The Aryodaya Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd., Thakoredas and D.

1960-24—Amin and D, Surajmal Raghubir Saran v Malekchand Keshavji, Vrajlal and Co.

ADMIRALTY SUIT.

2-24—Daphtary F and D, Harry Dore Warder v The S S "Oruro", Chitnis K and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

268-24—Divekar and B, Gopal Kala, v Babul Raghowji and Sons and another, Thakoredas and D, Mulji Th and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

2172-23—N C Dalal and Co, Ratilal Mancharam Vehmi v Yaya Bros.

2688-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Meghji Chaturbhuj and Co v Thakor Deoji Naranji, Mulji Th and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

606-19—N C Dalal and Co, Vithaldas Karsondas, v Dalsukhbhai Wadilal and others, Bhaishanker K and G.

1567-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Gulam Husein Ratansey Nanji v Abdullabhai Lalji and others, Tyabji D and Co.

2463-24—Merwanji K and Co, Khatizaba Shaikh Adam v Haji Mahomed Cassum Moosa.

2936-19—Raghvaya N and Co, Esakbhai Ebrahim v Adamally Rahimbhoy.

1623-19—Mehta L and Co, Kamrudin Mahomed Cassum v Ramjanally Ebrahim and others, Payne and Co, Mehta L and Co.

2000-19—Jamsedji R and D, Morarji Kallianji v Gadmal Gunmanmal, Bhaishanker K and G.

1378-14—Payne and Co, Manmohandas Ramji and Co v Mohanji Kanji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

253-16—N C Dalal and Co, Mahomed Yusuf Jacob and another v Bai Ayishabai widow and others, Jehangir G and B, Jamsedji R and D, Little and Co.

8084-19—Mulla and M, Messrs. Khemaldas Kalyandas v Messrs J Balamal, Amin and D.

951-21—Motichand and D, Gopaldas Tricumji v Daval Shamji and others.

8950-21—Wadia G and Co, The Bank of Taiwan Ltd v Mirajmal Motilal and Co., Shaw and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

S C Ct 12/286-18—Manilal and Co, Byramji Hormusji v Maneckbai widow and another, Mulla and M, Edgelow G W and Co.

1850-23—Mulji Th and Co, Bai Kasturbai Goswami Shri 108 v Dwarkalalji Vallabhlalji Maharaj, Dallas and Co.

3362-21—Jehangir M and S, Odegram Shivran v Padamsey Patansy, Mulla and M.

3001-23—Unwalla P and P, Bai Meherbai widow and another v J S Mehta and Co, Mehta L and C.

1054-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd, v Vithaldas Iswardas Parekh and another, Amarchand and M.

2975-23—Manubhai and Co, Bai Hirabai widow v Chotalal Mulchand and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.

796-21—Patell and E, Dadi Jehangir Billimoria v Ratilal Lakhmichand Khokhani, Edgelow G W and Co.

3138-19—Daphtary F and D, Narandas Gokuldas v Chaturbhoj Ranchoddas and others, Bhaishanker K and G.

2826-24—Crawford B and Co, Colthurst and Harding Ltd, D Thaker and Co.

4817-21—Mehta L and Co., Keshavlal Poonjabhai v Mulchand Jekisondas, Daphtary F and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP

In the Division Court No. 54.

FOR SPEAKING TO THE MINUTES OF ORDER.

Re. Indian Co's wet, Bhaikhanker K and G. N H Moos v F H Shaul and others v Cragie B and Co., Malvi M R and Co, Matubhai J and M, Manchershaw and N, Merwanji K and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTER.

In Re Cohmpany's Act, Rustomji and G, Goculdas Kilabhai Dalal, Petioner, Nagindas Chunilal Shah and others, Purnanand C and J, Kanga and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

3021-24—Mulla and M, Popatlal Girdharlal, Wadilal Chhaganlal, Kanga and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4519-22—Vachha and Co, Abdul Gafoor Haji Hamed v Mahomed Haji Hamed, Edgelow G W and Co.

4762-22—Daphtary F and D, Damodhar Vrijbhukhandas v Laldas Mangaldas and ors, Dharamsi D and Co.

4763-22—Daphtary F and D, Rai Bahadur Kesrising Chandmal v Madenlal Gopal, Pandia and Co.

4771-22—Craigie B and Co, Naunitlal Manekla v Rai Bahadur Kasturchand Kashiwalla and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

4774-22—Judah and S, Sarah Aoram Reuben Pezarkar v Reuben Aoran Pezarkar and ors, Forbes and Co, Judah and S.

4777-22—Dharamsi D and Co, Chotalal Jethalal v Mohanlal Ranchoddas and anr, Amin and D.

4793-22—Madhowji and Co, Saroopchand Pritheraj v Tullockchand Shapurji, Vachha and Co.

4807-22—N C Dalal and Co, Jankilal Gangabux v Chaturbhooj Brijlal, Captain and V.

4808-22—Payne and Co, The National Trading Society v Magniram Damnal and anr, Purnanand C and J, Amarchand and M.

4812-22—Pandia and Co, Bai Suntoke widow v Salemahomed Dharamsey and Co, Matubhai J and M.

4821-22—Shah and Ch, Karamchand Vadhoochand v Titockchand Mannaji, Mulla and M.

4828-22—Dubash and Co, Ramgopal Madhavprasad v Gulabrai Madanlal and anr, Vachha and Co.

4840-22—Manchershaw and N, Abdulla Maneck Cassum v Marwadi Ganeshmal Chunilal.

4847-22—Mulla and M, Dadabhoy Framji Cama and ors v Ahmedally Kaderbhai Pokar and anr, Vachha and Co.

4849-22—Dubash and Co, Dayabhoy Hirachand v Chunilal Madanlal, Malvi M R and Co.

1545-21—Shroff and L, Behramshaw Hirjibhay Kotwal, vs. Vallabhdas Naranji and another, Mulla and M. Bhimji and Co.

2468-22—Mulji T and Co, Naranji Kalidas, Mistry Goculdas Karabhai, Payne and Co.

2447-22—Amarchand and M. Manilal Narotam and Co, Gordhandas Hirji and another, Shah and Co.

4444-22—Kanga and Co, Gajanand Piani, Balabux Shivnathji Biani, N C Dalal and Co.

2857 21—Dallas and Co, Shavukshaw Cowasji Dinshaw v Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw and ors, Payne and Co, Little and Co, Patell and E, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4578-22—Shah and C, Karamchand Vadhuchand v Gordhandas Damoderdas, Tyabji D and Co.

2369-21—Amin and D, Jugabhai Daipatbhai Manekla Wadilal and others, Jamsedji R and D, Motichand and D.

4458—Captain and V, Shri Suraj Kuverba Saheb, Morarji Narotam, Malvi M R and Co.

4447-22—Khandwalla and C, Jainarayan Lalchand Tapadia, Mohanlal Ramnarayan and others, Malvi M R and Co.

4773-22—Dubholkar and J, Rustomji B Guard, The Clive Insurance Co Ltd, Braigle B and Co.

2154-21—N C Dalal and Co, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Parbhudas Radhabhai and ors.

2244-24—Vachha and Co, Hirachand Kasturchand and anr v Diwanchand Hiralal, Dharamsy D and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

4652-23—Payne and Co, Purnanand Jadavji Modi v Bhawani Govind.

FOR PERSONAL DECREE.

2104-22—Unwalla P and P, Fardunji Nusserwanji Kerawalla v Mariambai widow and ors.

LONG CAUSES.

50-23—Motichand and D, Govind Vishnu Lanke v The Japan Imports Ltd, Merwanji K and Co.

3168-23—Dubash and Co, Ramchandra Bishamberdayal v Ramsarup Bupani and anr, N C Dalal and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

48-24—Mulla and M, Balabhai Raghunath Agasker and ors v Mothabhai Babaji Raye and ors, Sukhtanker and G, Dabholkar and J, Nanu H and Co, Mansukhlal H M and Co, Little and Co, In person.

3008-23—Mulla and M, Banubai widow v Jijibhai Merwanji Wadia and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co, Unwalla P and P, Crawford B and Co, Merwanji K and Co, Wadia G and Co, Soonderdas and Co, Shroff and L, Captain and V, Shamrao M and H.

5009-23—Mulla and M, Banubai widow v Rustomji Nasserwanji Mehta and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co, Payne and Co.

349-22—Edgelow G W and Co, The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd v Kanji Purshotam and ors, Mulla and M.

349-22—Dabholkar and J, The E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd v Mulla and M, Ferreira and V, Edgelow G W and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

4334-23—Kanga and Co, Nanji Bhanji v Luxmidas Bhimji Bhanji and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

4471-23—Payne and Co, Framroz Edalji Dinshaw v Gopaldas Tricumji and ors, Dharamsi D and Co, Kanga and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTER.

In Re G and W's Act, Mansukhlal H M and Co, In Re Sorabji J Banaji and another, minors, Tehmina J Banaji, Petitioner, Shamrao M and H

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1048-24—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Marjambai widow v Fatmabai widow and anr, Dabholker and J.

2182-24—Amin and D, Jamnadas Balubhai v Manecklal Gordhan and ors, Manchershaw and N.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

2469-24—Rele and Co, Anantrai Nandlal and Co, v S Narayen and Co, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

2239-24—Crawford B and Co, The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd v Vithaldas Thakoredas, Kanga and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

5165-23—Little and Co., A J Von Wolfing and another v D H Jeewandas and Co., Madhowji and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

2236-24—Unwalla P and P, Raichand Vardha and Co. v Burjorji Dossabhai Lavji, Khambatta and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2224-24—Thakoredas and Co, Hirji Jimraw, Lilibhai Dharamdas Bragwandas, Merwanji K and Co, Smetham B and L, Thakoredas and Co.

3812-21—Dubash and Co, Motilal Narandas, Bhikhamchand Tejmal, Madhavji and Co.

4874-23—Rustomji and Joseph Antony Gonsalves and another, Haji Esmail Umer, Dallas and Co.

2283-24—Chitnis K and M, Nomanbhay Mulla Abdullabhoy Poonawalla, Haji Mahomed Cassum Murad and others, Crawford B and Co.

2581-24—Payne and Co, F E Dinshaw, Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy and others, Dabholker and J, Pocha and Co, Edgelow G W and Co, Khunderao L and M, Dikshit M and Co.

2637-24—Rele and Co, Nitisen Dwarkadas v Sherali Khan Mukhtar Khan Gubdar.

1959-24—Merwanji R and Co, Societa Anonima Per la Fataturu Dos Cas, Moolchand Ranchand and Co, Dastur and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

5041-23—Sukhtanker and G, J H Trechslar v. Abdulali Sulemanji, Amin and D.

2522-24—Chitnis K and M, Burjorji Dinshah Dordi v Jamsetji Cowasji Kotwal.

2341-24—Mulji Th. and Co, N H Moos v Dharsey Lakhmidas, Mehta L and Co

2434-24—Amin and D, Jesinghbhai Devidas v. Radhakison Ramdhan, Kanga and Co, Manubhai and Co.

3094-24—N D Dalal and Co, Chunilal Gangaram v Vallabhdas Ranchordas, Chitnis K and M.

749-24—Rele and Co, Dana Fatta and Co, Gordhandas Waghji, Chubb and Co.

2411-24—Rananlal and H, Govindji Dayabhai, Dadabhoy Hormusji Mistri and another, Wadia G and Co, Vachha and Co.

2482-24—Ardeshir H D and Co., Rustomji Sorabji Umrigar v Kaikhasru Hormusji Plumber, Shroff and Z.

2774-24—Mulla and M, Dinshaw Dhanjishaw Patel and ors v Vallabhdas Naranji, Dikshit M and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3639—Daphtary F and D, Manchershaw Dossabhoy Ghaswalla v Louis Pettier and another, Crawford B and Co.

4274-24—Mirza and M, The Napier Engineering Co v The Cutch Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. Madhavji and Co.

999-22—Pandia and Co., Velji Devsi, v Virji Jetha, Raghvaya N and Co.

1085-22—Amarchand and M, Motichand Lalubhai v Chaganlal Jugjivandas, Tyabji D and Co.

1097-22 Payne and Co, Burjor Framroz Joshi v A. Nemazie, Craigie B and Co.

1122-22—Vachha and Co., Dayabhai Ambalal and Co., v Ramji Purshotam and Co., Mulla and M.

1750-22—Matubhai J and M Haji Sultanali Shustry v Haji Shaikh Husein Yezdi.

4218-22—N C Dalal and Co., N H Moos v. Navalchand Malukchand, Amarchand and M., Edgelow G W and Co.

5626-23—Thakoredas and Co., Daudbhoy Esufali and another v Ambaboo widow and others v Mirza and M., Jamsedji R and D.

1045-22—Mulla and M. Mistry Nanji Madhawji v Kallianji Haribhai and anr, Payne and Co.

906-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Taraporewalla and Bharucha v Gulam Husein Esaji Tajbhoy, Dallas and Co.

PLEA FOR RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE.

MR. G. K. NARIMAN'S SPEECH AT UNITY CONFERENCE

At the Unity Conference held in Delhi, addressing the Hindus first, Mr. Nariman said that the main cause of trouble with Muslims was cow-slaughter. Hindus, however, who had conceded the Muslims' right of *Kurbani*, forgot two things: first, there were countries outside India, where Hindus had lived for centuries without objecting to Muslim's right to eat beef. For the millions of Bhuddists in China, Japan, Korea, Siam, and others in the British Empire—in Ceylon and Burma—were rarely known to be puritanical over the question of the food of others. Secondly why should Hindus and orthodox Parsis, who strenuously opposed killing of cows, not take into consideration the startling fact that the number of bovine animals killed for food by Moslems were much smaller than those daily slaughtered for the White troops in India and almost a trifle when compared with the destruction brought about by those who exported dry-beef? These facts will soon be placed before the public by Pandit Shamlal Nehru, who was introducing a Bill in the Council for the protection of milch and other cows. If the Hindu princes and men of wealth were in real earnest, they could prevent cows from passing into the hands of butchers.

EARLY KHALIFAS' EXAMPLE.

Turning to the Moslems, Mr. Nariman gave numerous historical instances of the spirit of tolerance exhibited by the early Khalifas, some of whom were stigmatised as *Parsis* on account of their strict impartiality towards all the subjects. Mr. Nariman referred to the Fatwa enunciated by the Jurists of Baghdad who gave it in writing to Halaku, the destroyer of Baghdad, that a just non-Moslem was to be preferred to an arbitrary Moslem ruler; and alluded to the latibude allowed to non-Moslems in the matter of activities should be continued and as to preparing and consuming spirituous liquors by Hanafi doctors of Islam and the chastisement of high officials who had desecrated non-Moslem shrines. Mr. Nariman exhorted his Moslem brothers to emulate their glorious tolerant ancestor and to look beyond contemporary India. In the Parliament of Baghdad he witnessed the passing of a Bill for full representations of Jews and Christians. In Egypt, Palestine and Syria the Moslems of to-day were prepared to subordinate every non-essential of the Islamic faith to patriotism and to the convenience of Jewish and Christian compatriots. Even the local Jews had opposed a fictitious Zionism in Jerusalem. Persia to-day stood at the head of tolerant Islamic lands. The Imperial coffers were allowed to be affected rather than oppress the Parsis with a poll-tax, which was totally repealed. Persia was raising a statue to Firadusi and allowing the tomb of Hafiz to be repaired by a Parsi admirer of the inspired bard.

SANGATHAN AND TANZIM.

Turning to Hindus and Moslems as a whole, Mr. Nariman could see nothing unreasonable in the religious propaganda of Islam; nor in the Shuddhi movement of his venerable friend Swami Shraddhanand. If Christians could peacefully proselytise, why not Hindus and Moslems? As to Sangathan and Tanzim, which both meant simply organization, he pleaded for both. Indians had too long dreamt of the other world and spiritual forces. If each community in India made itself physically fit for self-defence, trained itself to use of fire arms and resisted temptations to further emasculation, their united forces would command the respect of sister nations in the world. Better were an internicine struggle followed by the survival of the fittest, than the condition of perpetual milksops and hopeless subjection. The draft regulations proposed to the open Conference were not so many laks of Medes and Persians never to be altered. Let them be provisionally adopted and revised from time to time in the light of accummulated experience to the concordant emergence of a United India to the glory of the Mahatma.

UNITY CONFERENCE.

ITS ACHIEVEMENTS & POTENTIALITIES.

The Most Rev. The Metropolitan of India, writes as under in the "Statesman":—

"The very criticisms which have been levelled against the unity conference, so far from demonstrating its futility, have, to my mind, indicated the secret of that measure of success which it has already achieved, and the ground of our hopes for a permanent improvement in communal relationship. I am under no illusion in regard to the fact that those economic and political causes which were definitely excluded from the consideration of the conference lie at the very root of the present troubles and that the religious difference which are generally the ostensible causes of outbreaks are more often than not merely the most effective means by which designing persons have been able to excite the passions of ignorant and fanatical people. But another Committee has been appointed to consider these, and it has been called on to report by the middle of December, thus allowing fuller time for the consideration of a very thorny subject.

Meanwhile, this conference has in no small measure effected in the case of those who were present that conversion of mind which we have been constantly reminded is the essential preliminary to the establishment of genuine Hindu-Moslem unity. Of this change of mind no one who was present throughout the discussion of the Subjects Committee, could have failed to be aware. We commenced to sit on the morning of Saturday the 27th and when, after preliminary speeches on the general principles of religious tolerance and freedom of thought we got down to the consideration of a series of brief resolutions which a small committee had prepared, the bitterness and tensity of feeling which prevailed at once became obvious and, though their expression was curbed they yet threatened to render the Conference abortive. As we listened on hour after hour to Hindus edpatiating on their veneration for the cow and denouncing its slaughter, we realised the depth and intensity of their feelings, though the arguments by which they sought to explain and justify them might carry little conviction. No grievance on the Mohammedan side seemed, to an impartial observer, to arouse quite the same bitter resentment though at one time the consciousness that the playing of music outside mosques at the time of public worship could hardly be placed on a level with the slaughter of cows as an outrage led some Mohammedan speakers to give prominence to the carrving of idols in procession as an insult to their religious susceptibilities no whit less grievous than that of which the Hindus complained.

A NEW SPIRIT.

This underlying bitterness was associated with a spirit of deep suspicion. Neither party seemed able to trust the professions of good will made by the other and generous advances were treated as a bait to secure some more substantial advance. Even on the afternoon of the fifth day when a speech by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad had won unstinted admiration by the brilliance of its eloquence and the truly generous spirit which animated it, a Hindu was found to rise at once and ask what concession he hoped to receive in return. But the needed conversion had been in progress during those four and a half days and the indignant shouts from all sides which greeted this question showed that success would not long be delayed. The spirit of bargaining and the desire for party gain had largely been replaced by a new spirit of tolerance which recognised that differences of custom and belief were legitimate, and that the convictions of others were entitled to the same respect which they asked for their own. The winning of concessions ceased to be the aim of the rival dissutants as it was perceived that the spirit of goodwill and mutual consideration was a more effective means of removing causes of offence.

But the conversion went further: at the commencement of the conference great stress was laid by both parties on their rights and the earlier drafts of the resolutions had largely taken the form of a declaration of rights.

Gradually the members came to realize that rights carried responsibilities and that the solution of their difficulties was to be found rather in the acknowledgment of obligations than in the assertion of rights.

I must not stop to trace out other aspects of the change in thought and temper which issued in the resolutions passed by the conference. The value of these lies in the fact that they are the expression of a genuine spirit of tolerance and not the embodiment of a working compromise as the result of communal bargaining. I know well that there are many outside the conference who are religious fanatics, to whom the letter of their Scriptures is an irrevocable law compelling them to deny the right of religious liberty at any rate to their own co-religionists men who were capable of commending the Amir of Afghanistan for the recent stoning of a Mahomedan heretic but the new spirit of tolerance will spread as it has spread in the West, and it is for us to encourage it.

UNITY AND SWARAJ.

It has been urged that this plea for religious tolerance on the part of Hindu and Mahomedan leaders at the conference is simply the result of the present political situation, it being recognised that Swaraj is impossible of attainment so long as the present bitter antagonism exists. Granted that this is largely true, we have no reason to mistrust it, if it is genuine as I believe it to be, because of the motive which has inspired it. The government has frankly accepted for India the political ideal of dominion status within the Empire. Are we Englishmen not bound in loyalty to this ideal to welcome whole-heartedly the appearance of that spirit which will bring the day of its realisation nearer? But again it is asked, can we hope that the resolutions of a conference which can lay no claim to represent officially the religious communities whose disputes it sought to settle, will carry any weight with the mass of the followers of those faiths? The conference achieved success largely because the members were not elected delegates holding a "ticket," but men free to listen to reason and to be won by argument.

There was room for the free spirit of God to work among them, and the claims of freedom and tolerance were not overwhelmed by the infallible pronouncements of theological experts. The theologian was not ignored, as was shown by the presence of Maulana Kafaiyet Ullah, the President of the Jamaat ul-Ulema of Delhi and many others and the deference with which they were listened to, but their theories and statements were tested by the light of a wider knowledge and truth prevailed over prejudice.

The resolutions go forth to win their way to popular acceptance by the same forces which brought them to the birth. They appeal to men not by the weight of the acknowledged authority which lies behind them but by the reasonableness which characterises them. They prescribe little in the way of definite rules applicable only to special circumstances, but they inculcate a spirit in which every emergency can be successfully dealt with. Throughout the conference though the thought of Mahatma Gandhi and his ideals were ever present, speakers deliberately refrained from claiming the weight of his authority for the opinions which they urged, preferring that they should win their way just in so far as the measure of truth which they embodied warranted.

If the resolutions for which general acceptance is now sought embody true principles the solution of the problem of religious strife which they offer will deserve a ready welcome, but, if their underlying principles are false, no coercive authority can save them from the rejection to which they must be doomed."

POONA LETTER.

UNITY DAY CELEBRATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 11.

As elsewhere, in Poona also, the attention of the people was concentrated for the whole of the last week at the outcome of the Unity Conference at Delhi. The return of leaders who were present at the Conference was expectantly awaited. Mr. N. C. Kelkar came back after an absence of about a month and a half in Simla and Delhi. Mr. G.B. Deshpande of Belgaum halted for a while on his way back to his province from Delhi. The leaders who have returned from the Conference are satisfied with the resolutions of the Conference. They feel that the atmosphere that has been generated is undoubtedly encouraging and some of the resolutions, properly explained and carried out in the masses, will lead to the establishment of cordial relations between the two communities. Mr. Kelkar feels that the Conference has well laid the basis of Unity, especially

CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITION.

The Industrial Exhibition held by the Tilak Mahavidyalaya was closed on the 3rd instant and the closing ceremony was performed by Prof. V. B. Naik of the Fergusson College. During the days of the Exhibition there were more than thirty thousand visitors and the number exceeds the record of last year by about five thousand. On the whole, the Exhibition, though on a smaller scale, was a notable success. And the organisers fully merit the thanks of all people here and they too must have felt satisfied with the success their tireless effort yielded to them.

INDIAN HISTORICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay during his stay here, did not leave a single noted institution in and near Poona, unvisited. Ranging from the Lunatic Asylum he went to all the institutions like the Fergusson College and the Indian Historical Institute. Wherever he appeared he showered sympathy, sometimes wordy and sometimes in the form of money. In the Historical Research Institute he was much delighted to see the various historical finds and he promised to consider favourably the request of the Institute to allow its Researchers to see old records with Government. His Excellency was much pleased with the signatures of Britishers like Wellesley, Grand, Munro and others

DUSSERAH FESTIVAL.

The Dusserah is one of the most significant of festivals for Hindus. For Maharashtriyans it is also invested with a special historic grandeur, as it was on this auspicious day that the old rulers and the Peshwas used to start for conquest. But now the ceremony of the 'Transgression of the border' has been reduced to mere form and only the form is observed with much enthusiasm. On Tuesday, a meeting was held on the Deccan Gymkhana grounds under the presidentship of Mr. N.C. Kelkar to celebrate the Dusserah and suitable speeches were delivered, and gold which is represented by the leaves of a certain tree were looted. On the same day the Maharashtra Vyayam Mandal which has newly built up its home on the Tilak Road, made an exhibition of some athletic sports in honour of Dusserah. Taking that very occasion, the Swadeshi Vastra Pracharak Mandal also held its meeting and recommended that from that day foreign soap, in addition to other objects, should be boycotted. On the whole, Dusserah was a very busy day, several old institutions celebrated the historic festival and a few new like the Maharashtriya Mandal very ably managed by the Secretaries Messrs. S. V. Damle and J.V. Karandikar, had the opening ceremony of its freshly-built home performed at the hands of Mr. L.B. Phatak, the well-known contractor of Poona.

UNITY DAY.

The Unity Day was celebrated here really as a unity day. All parties had taken part in the meeting held under Mr. N.C. Kelkar's presidentship to celebrate the day. In the beginning two separate meetings under the several auspices of the Congress Committee and the Swarajya Party were announced to be held. But after some hesitation to accept the auspices of the Swarajya Party the authorities of the Congress Committee consented and then the meeting was held under the joint auspices. Mr. S. M. Paranjpe himself proposed the name of Mr. Kelkar for the presidentship, though for some reason or other he left the meeting just after that. Mr. Kelkar spoke for an hour, explaining the resolutions of the Unity Conference. Some other speeches too were delivered by Messrs. S. G. Lavate, L.B. Bhopatkar, G.K Deodhar and others.

ECHOES FROM MARATHI PAPERS.

The "Kesari" in its leading article on the Delhi Conference, holds that the Conference has made research in the Unity and then it asks the people to spread and develop the fruits of the Conference.

The "Balwant" of Ratnagiri publishes another instalment of the article about the Marathi Colony in Indore State. The writer has published some of the concessions which a new colonist gets from the Indore Darbar.

The "Rastrasevak" of Thana gives publicity to the high-handed and unconstitutional conduct of Congress office-bearers at Dehanu and Bassein.

The "Prakash" of Satara declares that in a meeting held under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Kale a resolution condemned the photo-copying system newly introduced in the Registration Department of the Bombay Presidency.

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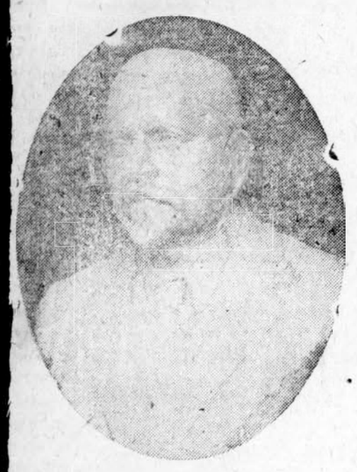

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EXPENSIVE LITIGATION.

I

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with pleasure the letter of N.S.L. on the subject of "Expensive Litigation." Whereas in almost all departments of the State and private enterprise one meets with retrenchment, the profession of the Bar is the one department of State service that has made an increase in its emoluments. And the increase, besides being unjustified, is irresponsible. It has sometimes happened that a brief accepted by Counsel with a certain fee marked on it by the attorney delivering it, has come back from Counsel with a higher fee marked on it, without the knowledge or consent of the attorney. The whole subject of fees to Counsel requires to be closely looked into. In any such inquiry, it cannot be permitted that the Bar should be judged on its own cause. A joint committee is the only thing that will bring about a satisfactory result. The 'Calcutta Gazette' of 13th August 1924 published a scale of fees to be allowed as between attorney and client to Counsel practising on the Original Side of the Calcutta High Court. Why should there not be a similar scale provided for our High Court, adapted to the conditions prevailing in Bombay? The matter is rather a technical one for the public, but surely there are others on whom the duty is cast to put a stop to abuses!—Yours etc.,

N.

II

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am not a lawyer. I, however, gather from N.S.L.'s letter to you on the above subject that there has been a rather free handling with my moneys somewhere. I happen to be a shareholder. The Companies in which I am interested have been kindly sending me a copy of their Report every year (that is the only thing I now-a-days receive from them) and to repay the kindness to some extent, I have been regularly reading the reports. I have often been puzzled before to appreciate a little item in the accounts called "Legal Charges" followed by a neat item in four figures. Now I understand what it stands for. It is "*baksheesh*" to lawyers. On the one hand Directors and Managers of limited concerns are all the year round intensely engaged in thinking in lakhs, so that they have no leisure to scrutinise such insignificant items; besides it is good policy to keep the lawyers pleased even at the expense of the Company. On the other hand, whenever Government is asked whether it proposes to amend the Indian Companies Act and if so when, the answer is given "Not yet." If between these two stools, I come to the ground, who will sympathise with a poor?—Yours etc.

SHAREHOLDER.

"AMAZING CREDULITY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am astonished to read your editorial note "Amazing Credulity" in your issue of yesterday in defence of the Wahabis of Najd. You have said that "whatever the past history of the Wahabis, Ibn Saud has made it quite clear that his object is merely to liberate the Hedjaz from the oppressive yoke of Sheriff Hussein and that as soon as he has attained this object he will invite all the Mussalmans of the world to send their representatives to the Muslim Congress at Mecca to decide about the custody of the Holy places." If "the propagandists' stories about the massacre of the Mussalmans of Taif" are untrue, where is the guarantee that assurances given by Ibn Saud will be fulfilled when the former has succeeded in taking possession of the Holy Land of Hedjaz and will not repeat the past history again? Should the Muslims of India still rely upon the assurances of interested parties even after having bitter experience during the Great War? What guarantee Ibn Saud has given as to the fulfilment of his pledges? Whenever there is a war between two parties, each party always tries to put the whole blame on the other. Read the message of Sheriff Hussain to the Jamiate Ulama, Bombay, and you will find that he says that in spite of his having made strenuous efforts to avoid bloodshed in Hedjaz, Ibn Saud, actuated by certain other natives, does not accept his liberal terms. We have nothing to do with Sheriff Hussain. We only want to save the Hanafi Muslims from the underhand policy of Wahabis, who want to have an upper hand by means foul or fair.—Yours, etc.,

HAKIM ALEEYOSUF ISPHAHANI.

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BOMBAY GOVT'S RESOLUTION.

A Resolution of the Government of Bombay states:—

The attention of the Governor in Council has been drawn to numerous articles in the public press and to pamphlets, which appear to be designed deliberately to accentuate the unfortunate differences which have arisen between Hindus and Mussalmans. The political sanity and moderation of the people of this Presidency have so far restricted the untoward consequences of such differences to comparatively unimportant incidents but the Governor in Council cannot neglect the possibility that a campaign of wild accusations, of vulgar and even obscene abuse and of incitements to meet force with force may lead to outbreaks of bloodshed and murder such as have occurred in other parts of India. A perusal of these articles and pamphlets leads to only one conclusion, that the writers are deliberately and with full consciousness of what they are doing endeavouring to stir up religious hatred between the two great communities of India. Both sides are equally to blame, and for months past the baser journals—both Hindu and Mahomedan—have been vieing one with another in inflammatory attacks on the morals and religious beliefs of their opponents.

The Governor in Council is of opinion that the time has come for a public pronouncement in this matter and desires to give warning that, while he does not wish to interfere in any way with reasoned discussion, he will be compelled if the campaign above described does not forthwith cease, to use all the powers entrusted to him by law to guard the feelings and religious susceptibilities of all sections of the public of the Presidency. He appeals confidently to the wise and respectable of both communities to take their share publicly in repudiating and eliminating from controversy bitter expressions and vulgar abuse which may result in actions which will bring disgrace on the whole Presidency.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY AT LAHORE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, October 11.

A branch of the Servants of India Society has been opened in Lahore under the auspices of this Society. It has been proposed to organise a student circle for the careful study of important public and administrative problems, the object being to stimulate responsible thinking on problems of national importance. Some prominent and distinguished scholars and public men of Lahore have already agreed to join this circle.

"THE JUNAGADH MYSTERY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

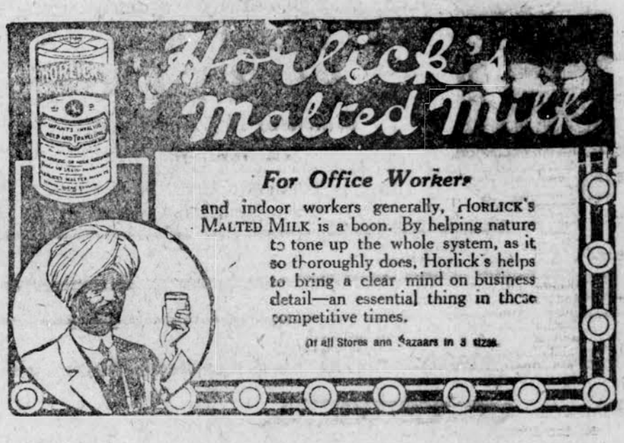
Sir,—In your issue dated 20th Sept. there is a leaderette of the above headline. Therein you have so quoted "Saurashtra" as to convey its authority for the words that "D. S. Virawala was a popular Diwan and his administration was successful etc." This is totally inaccurate....."Saurashtra" has never said anything of the sort. To the date of his downfall, "Saurashtra" has been an untiring critic of D.S. Virawala's administration. We did not attack him after his exit from Junagadh, because we thought it unchivalrous to attack a man after he is fallen. But we said not a word in praise of him or his administration in Junagadh.—Yours etc.,

AMRITLAL D. SHETH.
Editor "Saurashtra."

Ranpur, Oct. 9.

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S HEALTH.

The news of Lala Lajpat Rai's illness will be read with deep concern all over the country. His brief sojourn in some of the health resorts of Europe had done an appreciable amount of good in toning up his general health and it was hoped that some rest and cautious living would soon restore him to his normal health. But unfortunately the condition of his health has taken an adverse turn and two days after his arrival in Lahore his temperature rose to 102.6 degrees and he had fever all through the night, and the whole of the next day. On Tuesday too his temperature rose to about 100 degrees at about 7 p.m. On Wednesday morning it was 98.8. Doctor Maharaj Krishna and Captain Amir Chand, who are attending him, are of opinion that there has been a recrudescence of the old trouble, since Lalaji has also an attack of severe cough. They have consequently prohibited all interviews till Lalaji gets better. It is, indeed, a deeply regrettable fast that the country has so sooner been partially relieved of anxiety about Mahatma Gandhi on account of his long fast, than the state of Lala Lajpat Rai's health should begin to cause great concern in the minds of the people who can only pray to God to give strength and vigour to Lalaji. His services were never more urgently needed than now.—"Tribune."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DR. BESANT ON GANDHIJI'S FAST.

Dr. Annie Besant wrote as follows in "New India" on the 8th instant:—To-day, at noon, Gandhiji broke his fast of twenty-one days. His doctors, who have watched over him daily with unremitting care, report well of his condition, but rightly point out that, for some days, he will require the greatest care. He has the satisfaction of knowing that his sufferings and the risk he voluntarily faced have had their effect in bringing about an atmosphere in which his dearest hope may fructify. The harmony of the Unity Conference was largely due to the knowledge that one who loved both Muslims and Hindus was lying close by on what might be his death-bed, and was enduring continued pain, that out of it he might build a bridge across the gulf between the two communities, and see both on the path to peace.

May his sacrifice not be in vain, and may the harmony continue. Based on the bedrock of true principles, of religious liberty and religious tolerance, may the truce brought about become a permanent peace.

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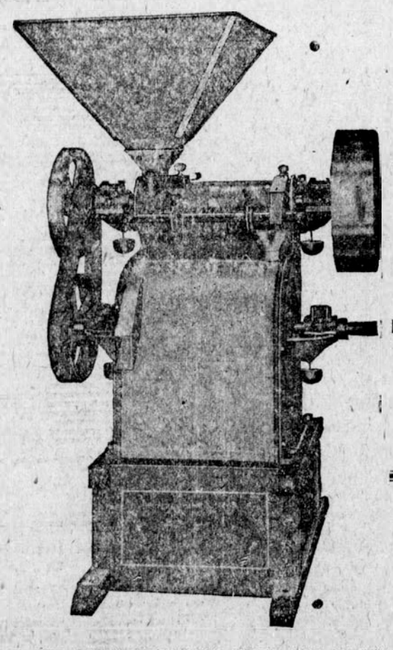

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2" × 2" × 3/16"	1.
do. 5/16"	1.
2½" × 2½" × 3/16"	15.
2½" × 2" × 1/4"	10.
2½" × 2" × 3/16"	10.
2½" × 2½" × 1/4"	2.
3" × 2" × 3/8"	5.
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3" × 3" × 1/2"	50.
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3½" × 3½" × 7/16"	25.
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